CYCLES
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# The Bombay Chronicle

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FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL. VIII NO. 203 BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 25, 1920. TWO ANNAS

SHIPPING.

P. & O.
AND
BRITISH INDIA.
(Companies Incorporated in England.)
MAIL & PASSENGER SERVICE.

SAILING TO PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All Passengers are requested to be in possession of Pass Ports.

| Date. | Steamers. | Tons. |
|---|---|---|
| 31st August | Mantua | 10885 |
| 7th " | China | 7932 |
| 4th Sept. | Kaisar-i-hind | 11430 |
| 11th " | Kalyan* | 8987 |
| 28th " | Plassey* | 7346 |
| 25th " | [illegible] | 15020 |
| 2nd Oct | Delhi | 8089 |
| 9th " | Malwa | 10883 |
| 16th " | A Steamer | |
| 23rd " | Karmala | 8923 |
| 30th " | Naldera | 16230 |

*Fully booked from China, will not convey passengers from Bombay.

SAILINGS TO STRAITS & CHINA.

| Date About. | Steamer | |
|---|---|---|
| 26th Aug. | Dilwara | Calls at Colombo, Shingapore Hongkong and Shanghai. |

SAILING TO AFRIC , KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF.

| Date about | Steamers | |
|---|---|---|
| 15th Aug. | Karoa | East and South Africa noon No 8 A. Dock. |
| 16th " | Linga | Karachi direct. |
| 18th " | Lightning | Rueeh direct. |
| 19th " | Barala | Karachi and Persian Gulf ports. |

Terms and Rates of Freight and passage of P. and O. and B. I. sailing may be arranged with.

MACKINON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Nicol Road, Fort, Bombay.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
Japan Mail Steamship Co., Ltd.
(Incorporated in Japan.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer | Commander. | Tonnage. | Arrival. | Departur |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Shin-i-Maru | K. Konaka | 3804 | 17th Aug. | 28th Aug. |
| *Hakodate Maru | J. Kinoshita | 5285 | 23rd Aug. | 25th Aug. |
| †Rangoon Maru | Y. N kajima | 5050 | 16 h Sept. | 21st Sept. |
| Tenshin Maru | C. Hideshima | 4221 | 17th Sept. | 28th Sept. |

*Arrives from New York, and leaves for Calcutta via Colombo and Rangoon.
† Arrives from New York and sails for Calcutta via Colombo and Madras.

For freight and passage apply to
T. TAGAMI,
Manager.
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.
(Incorporated in Japtn.)
REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

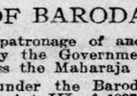
| Steamer. | Captain. | Arrival. | Departure. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Burma Maru | T. Takamura | 14th Aug. | 26th Aug. |
| Luzon Maru | J. Shinozaki | 11th Sept. | 25th Sept. |
| Siam Maru | D. Imaizumi | 29th Sept. | 30th Sept. |

For Freight and Passages, etc., apply to:
K. SHIMA,
Manager.
Ballard Road, Bombay.

Ladies Blouses Washed As. 6 to Re. 1.
" " Cleaned Re, 1 to Rs. 2-8
Diamond Jubilee Washing Co.
High Class Cleaners & Launderers,
HAMAM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY. 2

SHIPPING.

ANGLO INDIA & COLONIAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.



REGULAR SERVICE of steamers to Malabar Coast Ports, Colombo and Rangoon per Steamship Oruro, Nagpur and Rampur.
For particulars apply to:—
EASTERN SHIP BROKERS AND AGENCY LTD.
Managing Agents.
Anglo-India and Colonial Navigation Company, Limited.
26-32, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE EASTERN BANK, LTD
(Incorporated in England.)
Head Office:—4, CROSBY SQUARE. LONDON, E. C.
BRANCHES:
Bombay, Calcutta, Colombo, Baghdad, Basrah, Basrah City, Amara, Hillah, Mosul, and Bahrein.
Authorised Capital ..... £2,000,000
Paid Up Capital ..... £765, 249
Reserve Fund ..... £220.000
Reserve Liability of Shareholders £1,197,468
BOMBAY BRANCH.
(Corner of Hornby Road and Churchgate Street.)
INTEREST allowed on Deposits Fixed for one or two years at the rate of 5½ per cent. per annum.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and Fixed Deposits received for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
INTEREST allowed on Savings Deposit at 4 per cent. per annum.
Copies of the Rules may be obtained on application.
Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans and Credits granted on approved Security and every description of Banking and Exchange Business undertaken.
Purchases and Sales of British and Foreign Securities effected on usual terms.
Securities received for Safe Custody and Interest and Dividends collected for clients.
E. F. TUCKER.
Manager.

BANK OF BARODA, LTD.
Under the patronage of and largely supported by the Government of His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar.
Registered under the Baroda Companies' Act III of 1897.
HEAD OFFICE: Baroda.
BRANCHES: Ahmedabad, Navsari, Mehsana, Dabhoi, Surat and Bombay.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Capital Subscribed | 60,00,000 |
| Capital Paid-up | 20,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund | 14,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST allowed on daily balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per year will be allowed.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Received for long or short periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of shares and securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of stock at moderate charges, particulars of which may be learnt on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
Deposits received and interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
C. E. RANDLE.
General Manager.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital | £1,800.000 |
| Paid-up Capital | £1,050,000 |
| Reserve Liability of Shareholders | £750,000 |
| Reserve Fund | £1,050,000 |

HEAD OFFICE:
14, Gracechurch Street, London, E. C.
LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
London Joint Stock Bank, Ltd.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bangkok | Hongkong | Kuala Lumpur |
| Batavia | Howrah | Madras |
| Bombay | (Calcutta) | Mauritius |
| Calcutta | Kandy | New York |
| Colombo | Karachi | Penang |
| Delhi | Kota Baru | Rangoon |
| Galle | (Kalantan) | Shanghai |
| | | Singapore |

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and branches and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.
The Bank receives deposits on the following terms:—
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed thereon at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances up to Rs. 1 lakh.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business undertaken.
Sums above Rs. 1 lakh will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Fixed Deposits are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
NEW BRITISH WAR LOANS. The Bank undertakes applications for these Loans on account of Constituents and collection of interest therein as it falls due FREE OF COMMISSION.
J. B. CRICHTON.
Manager.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

BANKING.

THE BANK OF TAIWAN, LTD
Incorporated by Special Charter of the Imperial Japanese Government, 1899.

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | Yen 80,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | Yen 37,500,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Yen 7,730,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: TAIPEH, FORMOSA
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LONDON | YOKOHAMA | KARENKO |
| NEW YORK | MOJI | KEELUNG |
| SHANGHAI | AMOY | MAKUNG |
| HONGKONG | CANTON | TAITOH |
| SINGAPORE | FOOCHOW | SHINCHIKU |
| BATAVIA | HANKOW | TAICHU |
| SEMARANG | KIUKIANG | TAMAN |
| SOORABAYA | SWATOW | TAKOW |
| TOKYO | AKO | TAMSUI |
| KOBE | GIRAN | TOWEN |
| OSAKA | KAGI | BANGKOK |

The Bank has also a LARGE NUMBER OF CORRESPONDENTS at HOME and ABROAD.
CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened and FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE Business transacted.
J. IHARA,
Manager.
56, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.
(Registered in Japan.)
ESTABLISHED 1886.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital ..... | Yen 100,000,000 |
| Paid-up Capital ..... | Yen 74,000,000 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | Yen 44,000,000 |

Head Office:—YOKOHAMA.
Batavia, Bombay, Buenos Aires, Calcutta Changehun, Dairen, Fengtien, Hankow, Harbin, Hongkong, Honolulu, Kai-Yuan, Kobe London, Los Angeles, Lions, Manila, Nagasaki, Newchwang, New York, Osaka, Peking Rangoon, Rid de Jangiro, San Francisco Seattle, Shanghai, Shimonoseki, Singapore, Sourabaya, Sydney, Tientsin.
Branches:—
Tsinnam, Tokio, Tsingau, Vladivostock.
CURRENT DEPOSIT Accounts are opened for approved customers, and Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year or shorter period on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
T. SEKI.
Manager.
Post Box No. 204.
Hornby Road, Bombay.

THE PUNJAB NATIONAL BANK, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 15TH MAY, 1915.

| | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Capital authorised ..... | 50,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Issued ..... | 31,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Subscribed ..... | 31,00,000 0 0 |
| Capital Paid-up ..... | 16,65,017-8-2 |
| Reserve Fund ..... | 15,69,858 4 5 |

Dividend of the rate of 12 per cent. per num has been declared, by the Bank in paid-up capital.
HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Amritsar | Hoshiarpur | Ludhiana |
| Bombay | Hyderabad | Multan City |
| Calcutta | (Sindh) | Peshawar City |
| Cawnpore | Jullundur | Patiala |
| Delhi | Jammu | Rawalpindi |
| D. I. Khan | Jhelum City | Sargodha |
| Ferozepore | Karachi | Sialkot |
| Gujranwalla | Kasur | Srinagar |
| Gajan | Lahore City | Umballa City |
| Hapur | Lyallpur | |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for months and shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT.—Sums as low as Rs. 5 received and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS.—The Bank grants accommodation terms to be arranged against approved security.
CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS, etc., of out stations are bought, collected and discounted.
INLAND TRADE BILLS, etc., of approved customers discounted and Demand Draft and Telegraphic Transfers issued on station where the Bank has Branches and Agencies.
For other particulars and rules of business apply to:
RUPCHAND KAPUR.
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LTD.
ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906.
INCORPORATED UNDER THE INDIAN CONPANIES ACT VI OF 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY
BRANCH: Ahmedabad.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ..... | 2,00,00,000 |
| CAPITAL PAID-UP ..... | 1,00,00,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | 65,00,000 |

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
Interest is allowed on daily balance from Rs. 800 to Rs. 1,00,000 AT THE RATE O 2½ PER CENT. PER ANNUM THROUGH OUT THE YEAR. On sums exceedin Rs. 1,00,000, interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year
FIXED DEPOSITS.
Deposits are received fixed for one year o for shorter periods at the rates of interes which can be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANK accounts opened favourable terms—Rules on application.
H P. STRINGFELLOW.
Manager.

BANKING.

THE SUMITOMO BANK
LIMITED.
(Incorporated in Japan.)

| | |
|---|---|
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... | Yen 70,000,000 |
| PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... | Yen 40,000,000 |
| RESERVE FUND ..... | Yen 6,500,000 |

HEAD OFFICE: OSAKA.
BRANCHES:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Bombay | Kure | San Francisco |
| Bingomachi | Kurume | Seattle |
| Dotonbori | Kyoto | Semba |
| Hakata | London | Shanghai |
| Hankow | Moji | Shimonoseki |
| Hiroshima | Nagoya | Tokye |
| Honolulu | Nakanoshima | Toriaburacho |
| Hyogo | New York | Wakamatsu |
| Kawaguchi | Nihama | Yama |
| Kobe | Ono-mich | Yokohama |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed half yearly on daily balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 at 2 per cent. annum provided the sum accrued amounts Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 month and far shorter periods on terms which ma be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
J. SATO.
Manager.
Churchgate Street, Bombay.
Post Box No. 889.

THE BANK OF MORVI, LIMITED.
(REGISTERED IN BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—BOMBAY;
BRANCH:—Surat.
LONDON AGENTS: The National Provincial and Union Bank of England, Ltd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Subscribed Capital: ..... | Rs. 1,00,00,000 |
| Paid-up Capital: ..... | Rs. 40,00,000 |
| Reserve liability for calls: | Rs. 60,00,000 |
| Reserve and Contingency Funds..... | Rs. 2,63,000 |

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Interest at 3 per cent all round the year on sums of Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000.
FIXED DEPOSITS—Received for 12 months and shorter periods.
SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS—Received at 4 per cent.
STERLING DRAFTS AND TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on London bought and sold.
GOLD AND SILVER IMPORTED.
STOCKS & SHARES sold and purchased in India and England and Dividends collected.
All kinds of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.
C. I. PAREKH & CO.,
Agents.

THE UNION BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| AUTHORISED CAPITAL ... | 5,00,00,000 |
| SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ..... | 4,00,00,000 |
| CALLED-UP CAPITAL ..... | 60,00,000 |
| PAID-UP ON 19-5-20 ..... | 59,00,042 |

HEAD OFFICE:
7, Murzban Road, Fort, BOMBAY.
SUB-BRANCHES:
Zaveri Bazar, 289, Shaik Memon Street.
LONDON AGENTS:
THE LONDON COUNTY WESTMINSTER AND PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS:—Interest allowed at 2½ per cent. per annum on DAIL BALANCES up to Rs. 1,00,000. From 1s January to 30th June interest at 3 per cent per annum is allowed on sums over Rs. 50,000 provided the balance does not fall below tha figure. No interest is allowed unless the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 half yearly.
FIXED DEPOSITS: received for one yea and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.
SAVINGS BANKS:—Interest allowed at per cent. per annum. Rules on application.
LOANS AND CASH CREDITS are grante on approved securities at favourable rates.
SHARES AND SECURITIES purchased a sold.
Banking business of every description transacted.
A. B. OLIPHANT.
Ag. Manager.

THE BOMBAY WIDOWS' PENSION FUND LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1878.
No. 315, Hornby Road, opposite J. N. Peti Library.
Funded Capital, Rs. 2,32,000.
Investments in Government and Approve Securities only.
Regular Deposit with the Controller of Currency of the Government of India in terms the Insurance Act.
The Accounts are subject to strict audit according to Indian Companies Act.
Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation, is entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.
The object is to make provision for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate, 30 per cent. Surrender Value in case the wife predeceased. Twelve month grace if occupation is lost.
Commission to canvassers.
For details apply for a copy of Rules to.
GAJANNAN SADANAND DESAI.
Secretary and Treasurer.

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SILK DRESSES
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UMBRELLAS AND
SUNSHADES
ALL AT
AHMED E. ESAALI
SILK MERCERS.
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INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907.
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Managing Agents.
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The Company pays you on maturity or your heirs if death occurs earlier
NO VEXACIOUS CONDITIONS—A SIMPLE CONTRACT—PROMPT PAYMENT.
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W. ST. JOHN CHURCH.
Resident Manager, Calcutta
G. N. B. Vaz.
Branch Secretary
LUTCHS BUILDINGS, 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT, BOMBAY

INSURANCE.

THE BHARAT INSURANCE Co. Ltd.
ESTABLISHED 1896.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—Lahore Delhi, Rawalpindi, Ajmere, Nagpur, Lucknow, Bankipore, Calcutta, Poona, Bangalore, Mangalore, Sukkur, Karachi, Quetta.

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Funds exceed ..... | 31,00,000 |
| Surplus about ..... | 1,00,000 |
| Claims paid about ..... | 26,00,000 |

Specialities:—Moderate premia, ready convertability, prompt payment, female lives insured, etc.
Pushing agents wanted all over India.
K. C. VIDYARTHI.
Manager, B. I. Co., Ltd.,
(Bharat Building).
Lahore

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Calcutta.
Agency Applications Invited.

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HEAD OFFICE: 7, Church Lane.
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Sound Security, Lowest rates of Premium in India—Liberal Policy terms.
"It ranks as one of the soundest Insurance Companies on the East side of India."
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Managing Agents. Secretary
or
DHURANDHAR BROTHERS.
Chief Agents,
Bombay Presidency,
72, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

INSURANCE.

THE INDUSTRIAL & PRUDENTIAL ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
113, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
CHAIRMAN:
The Hon'ble Sir Fazulbhoy Currimbhoy Kt.
DIRECTORS:
The Hon'ble Mr. Lalubhai Samaldas, C.I.E.
Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.
Sir Husainchand Sarcopehand, Kt.
Jamshed K. Tarachand, Esq., Bar.-at-Law.
Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Esq. (Pruglee Scorjee & Co.).
Lalji Naranji, Esq., J.P. (Mooljl Jetha & Co. (Ex-officio).
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For particulars apply to:—
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Secretaries and Managers.

HINDUSTAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LD,
CALCUTTA.
Second quinquennium Report recommends a bonus of † per cent. on the sum assured for each completed year on policies in the Ordinary Assurance Fund after making a special Reserve of Rs. 100,000.
Premium Reserve Funds exceed...Rs. 40,00,000
"The only Indian Life Office managed on sound democratic Lines."
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S. R. KHOPKAR,
Manager,
Bombay-Branch.
40, Medows Street, Bombay.

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*Tele:* "Tyretube"

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791, Sankdisery (B) Ahmedabad.

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LUMINOUS
LASTING

## MANTLES

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CAPSULES
PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND THEM.
Of all Chemists Made in London.

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THE BEST BRITISH PATENT DRY POWDER.

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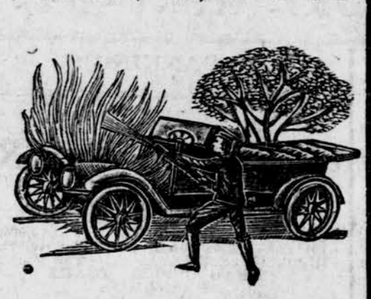
CHEAP
EASY TO WORK
READY AT HAND
and



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Fire-Brigades, Public and Private Buildings, Cinema Houses, Theatres, Hotels, Motor Cars and Motor Lorries, Carrages.

GODOWNS, WARE-HOUSES, FACTORIES, &c.

*Sole Agents :—*

**K. H. KABBUR & Co.,**

56, ESPLANADE ROAD, FORT, **BOMBAY.**

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A large stock of

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**300 and 600 Candle Power**

ALSO

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332, GRANT ROAD.

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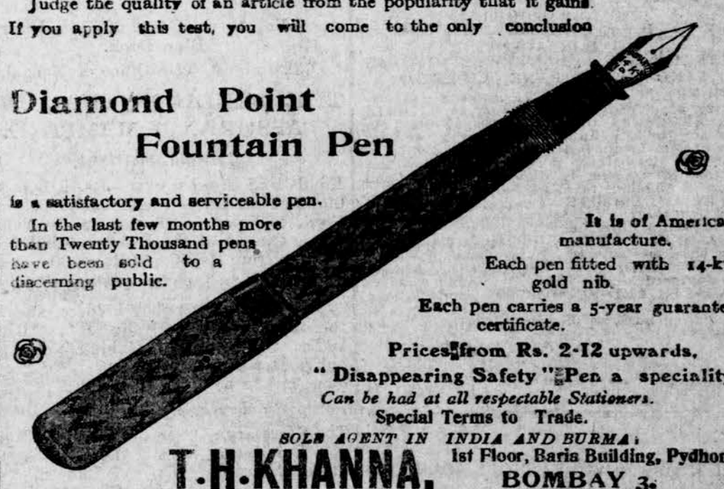
Judge the quality of an article from the popularity that it gains. If you apply this test, you will come to the only conclusion

## Diamond Point Fountain Pen



is a satisfactory and serviceable pen.

In the last few months more than Twenty Thousand pens have been sold to a discerning public.

It is of American manufacture.

Each pen fitted with 14-kt. gold nib.

Each pen carries a 5-year guarantee certificate.

Prices from Rs. 2-12 upwards.

"Disappearing Safety" Pen a speciality.

*Can be had at all respectable Stationers.*

Special Terms to Trade.

*SOLE AGENT IN INDIA AND BURMA:*

**T.H.KHANNA,** 1st Floor, Baria Building, Pydhonie BOMBAY 3.

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Build-up YOUR HEALTH! with

## WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet*

## SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the Safest and most Reliable Remedy for

TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM

the most WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

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## WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.

Manufacturers and suppliers of Hand and Folding **Harmoniums** with Sweet, sonorous Tune, made of seasoned teakwood and first class reeds to suit all climates and musics, **Violins, Mandolins Guitars** of many varieties with their fittings of the best make, Sitars, Earaj, Tamburas Clarionet, Cornet, Tabla, and all sorts of musical instruments at lower than market rates. Satisfaction guaranteed. For particulars ask for our Illustrated Catalogue.

**National Harmonium Co.,**

10-3, Lower Chitpur Road (B.C.) CALCUTTA.

*Telegrams :*—MUSICIANS, CALCUTTA.

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***Well-known German Make***

## DIXI TRUCKS

**Strong and Reliable**

SOLE AGENTS

**NARANDAS V. DOSSA & CO.**

14, HUMMUN STREET FORT,
BOMBAY

*PLEASE WRITE OR CALL FOR PARTICULARS*

Telephone. 3739.

Telegram. "KINGSHIP"—Bombay.

Beside the **Dixi** motor trucks we have ready for delivery other German make trucks such as Benz, Horch, Durkopp, Daimler, Arbenz, Bergman etc.

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## Fielding and Platt, Ltd.

Semi-Diesel
**Crude Oil Engines**
AND
Suction Gas Plants
NO WATER INJECTION

SAFE
SIMPLE
RELIABLE
ECONOMICAL.

USE
SAME
DIESEL
ENGINES

40 Years' Experience British throughout. Thousands working

STOCKS HELD BY **Moolji Haridas & Co.**

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## Do YOU Pelmanise?

**Have you ever properly realised the fact that in your brain you possess the finest money-making machine in the world?**

There is practically no limit to the income-earning powers of the mind when it is keyed up to the highest pitch of efficiency of which it is capable.

By training your mind to greater efficiency you can put yourself in the way of earning twice, three times, four times the amount you make at present.

In every profession, business, and occupation there is a demand for men and women with scientifically trained minds.

Over 500,000 men and women have already been trained to greater efficiency by the famous Pelman System which develops just those qualities of Concentration, Memory, Initiative, Ideation, Self-Confidence, and Administrative Power which are in the greatest demand to-day.

THE PELMANOMETER

Over 100,000 British and Dominion Officers and Men have studied the Course, including 150 Admirals and Generals.

By training your mind on the Pelman System you can do better work (and better paid work) with infinitely less effort.

A Course of Pelman Training is the finest of all mental exercises. It develops your mind as physical training develops your muscles. It is most fascinating to follow and takes up very little time. It is taught by post and can be followed anywhere

*Write to-day to—*

**The Pelman Institute**

B.I. CHAMBERS, SEA FACE, BOMBAY.

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## Cut Me Out

and send me with your name and address to HEALTH HOME, (D. 11), SAMTA, BENGAL. I will bring you FREE literature under PLAIN cover for the rational HOME TREATMENT of all forms of debility and nervous breakdown Etc.

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## IF YOU NEED

High Class English and American Furniture suitable for Palaces, Hotels and Messes. Large stock of Iron Combination Bedsteads and Perambulators always in stock.

**Furniture For Sale & Hire**

*At Moderate Rates.*

ALLABUX SOMJEE DOSSA

Allabux Building, 29,-33 Chuckla Storage

*Tele* { *hograph*—CAMPKITS
*ne*—2148.

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DR. I. P. ENAD.

Soap-expert of twenty years' standing is now in Bombay. For instructions in manufacturing soap on small and large scales consult him at MANILAL MANSION, Lamington Road, BOMBAY No. 7.

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**PHOTOGRAPHERS:—**

Immediate orders invited for goods just arrived.—

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| Imperial P. O. P. Rs. 14-4. | | quire |
| Solio | " | 14-4 " |
| Kentmere | " | 14-4 " |
| Rodinol 3 oz. | " | 1-8. |

Solio Postcards,
Paget Self Toning Paper Packets & Postcards.
Primus Self Toning Paper " "

**S. Mahadeo & Son**
Fort, BOMBAY

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FOR PRINCES AND RICH MEN ONLY.

## Royal Yakuti.

This Yakuti or life giving nectar has been prepared from the best, choicest, and richest vegeable drugs. I has wonderful properties of increasing virile power and it rectifies urinary disorders. In fact it makes man a man. This valuable medicine is used in large quantities not only by our Rajas, Maharajas, Nawabs and many of the nobility, aristocracy and gentry in this Country, but it is greatly patronized by people in all countries of Europe, America, Asia and Africa. It is needless to expatiate upon the magical qualities of this our invaluable medicine. We recommend it especially to those persons who desire to tone the nervous system, to strengthen the body, refresh the memory, and to guard against debility. Suffice it to say that the use of this medicine is recommended to those who have any faith in the Ayurvedic medicines. It works like a charm and the effect is lasting. It replaces lost power and rejuvenates the emaciated and it is enough to say that musk is not that which a perfumer admires. It is that which diffuses fragrance of its own accord. Price per tin containing 60 pills, Rupees ten only.

DR. KALIDAS MOTIRAM.—RAJKOT. (Kathiawar)

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## MACHINERY

**For Sale**

Lathes, Complete, 8,' 10,' 12'.
Drilling Machines, Large and Small
Milling Machines, Self Feed.
Planing Machine 7' × 1½'
Oil Engines, 4, 10, 12, 18 B, H. P.
Pumps, Steam, Certrifugal, Piston, ire, Hand, Hot Air Pump, etc.
Stone Crusher 8 Tons.
Steam Engines and Boilers.
Wood Working Machines, etc., etc.

**M. H. Dinshaw & Co.,**

Green Street, Fort,
P. B. 448 BOMBAY.

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**CULTURED TAILORS**
FOR CUSTOMERS OF
**CULTURED TASTE.**
Araujo Fernandes & Co.,
Princess Street, BOMBAY.

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IMPORTERS
OF ALL SORTS OF TYPTWRITERS AND ASSESSORIES.

Rebuilt Remington and Oliver Typewriters are offered to the Public at a reduced price to make room for February shipment. Is still solicited.

**Mangaldas Dayabhai & Coy.**

Apollo Street, Fort,
BOMBAY.

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## TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS.

THE KALKADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, ESTABLISHED 1898. The most successful and therefore the best. Testimonials from Member of Parliament, and other Europeans, etc., etc. Subjects:—"Book-keeping and Accountancy, Typewriting, Shorthand and Shorthand Speed Classes." Special arrangements for Ladies. Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay.

STANDARD TYPE RITING CO. sells and Repairs Typewriters of any make, Eureka, Tagger, & Caribonum Carbons & Ribbons Stocked. Price List free. Trial order solicited. 259/261, Hornby Road, Opp. Cox & Co., Fort.

YOUNG MAN!—Entreat none for help. Ask none to maintain. Beg none to assist. Solicit none to succour. Obtain VENUS LIFE OR MARRIAGE POLICY. Be Happy! and Rejoice! Monthly premium Rs. 2 and 1 only. Rules and forms supplied gratis on application to—M. HANSLUX, Esq., President, The Venus Provident Insurance Society, 74, Homji Street, Elphinstone Circle, Fort, Bombay. 1

ENGLISH DESSERT APPLES.—9 lbs. nett for Rs. 5 all charges included, by V. P. parcel post. Apply to CAPTAIN BANON, Out Dunbar, P. O. Kulu, Punjab.

FOR TYPEWRITERS—Standard and Portable Models. Let us demonstrate you these Lightest touch typewriters in the world. Sole Agents: THE GLOBE TYPEWRITING CO., Churchgate Street Fort, Bombay. Telephone No. 4869.

## EDUCATIONAL.

DAVAR'S COLLEGE OF COMMERCE—Expert training in General commercial, Specialised Accountancy and Banking subjects. Prospectus on application, 80, Esplanade Road. 4292

## MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR THE FACILITY of the Attorneys, Merchants, Bankers, and General Public, a new STAMP-VENDOR'S shop is opened at OAK LANE, Fort.

PERSONS and Firms interested in the Export of Lemons Grass Oil, Raw Asbestors etc. will pleace communicate with S V. NATHAM AND CO., 2,16- Bazar Gate Street, Bombay. 4367

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—An experienced MECHANIC for Typewriters. Apply sharp to Box No. 984, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4325

WANTED—A highly efficient CUSTOMS and CLEARING CLERK used to imports of Piece Goods and Machinery, generous pay to suitable man. Apply Box No. 997, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4393

WANTED—Well-educated, intelligent and capable men, all over India, on good salary for business-educational work. Please apply to B. I. BHUTT, M.A., B. Com. Cantonement, Rajkot. 4329

WANTED—MANAGER for Butter Dairy, must know accounts and correspondence. Good salary from Rs. 100 to 150 with prospects. Apply Box No. 1011 Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4446

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE TEACHER. Good salary to a competent man. Apply PRINCIPAL UNIVERSAL HIGH SCHOOL, Charni Road Junction. 4383

WANTED SALESMAN for Hosiery, Hardware, Machinery, Sundries, etc. Only competent, experienced and influential men need apply. Box No. 982, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4320

WANTED—INFLUENCIAL and CANVASSERS for selling shares of the Joint Stock Company. Apply Box No. 998, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4396

WANTED—An experienced CARDING and SPINNING MASTER for an up-country Mill. Pay according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials of previous experience to Box No. 1002, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4400

WANTED—A PARTNER in a new import and export firm with a capital of Rs. 15,000 the firm is also going to be appointed Managing Agent of a well going establishment. Correspond with Box No. 1010, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4442

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.—B. Es. or L. C. Es. OVERSEERS, Sub-Overseers, MESTRIES, STOREKEEPERS, and CLERKS, for Railway Construction Work at Trichinopoly (Southern India). Pay according to qualifications. Apply to: V. R. RANADE and Co. Engineers and Contractors. 101, Shukrawar Peth, Poona City. 4410

WANTED.—An experienced TEACHER for a hill station school of Parsi Boys and Girls. Will be required to coach up children in Gujarati at all stages and also English upto Third Standard or higher according to authorised courses. Good salary for a teacher with good previous experience certified by one of the Teachers Training School. Good field for private tuitions for an experienced respectable man. Apply with testimonials stating terms to Box No. [illegible] Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4305

## SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—An LL. B. plucked in Soclitor's examination and not intending to appear next year, to work in a Solicitor's office. Handsome salary to a really capable man. Apply stating terms to Box No. 1009 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4441

WANTED.—A COMPOUNDER for a Municipal Dispensary, near Bombay. Salary according to qualifications, also, complete equipment for opening a Dispensary. Apply Box No. 983 Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."

## WANTED.

WANTED—Perfect Confidential well trained hack for riding. Must be sound, free from marks, viceless; height from 13-3 to 14-2 hands. Apply to DWARKADAS GOVARDHANDAS, Esq., "Nepean Grane", Nepean Sea Road Bombay. 4364

## FOR SALE.

BUYERS of Australian Tallow should communicate to Box No. 1006, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4427

JAPANESE CARD BOARD 8oz., 16oz. 8 by 12 about 10 cwt. available. Make offers to Box No. 1007, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4428

GERMAN MARKS FOR SALE—Apply to GULABBHAI NAGARJI DESAI, 426 Sheikh Memon Street, Bombay, 1st floor. Time: 3 to 6 p.m. (S. T.). 3039

FOR SALE—One CHANDLER, six cylinders, Lemozine MOTOR CAR in good order, with electric fittings and self starter. Apply THE MOTORS & ALLIED PRODUCTS CO., 1, Love Lane, Mazagaon. 4310

FOR SALE in Kalyan—Two adjoining valuable PLOTS OF LAND, most suitable for Factory or Bunglow. For particulars apply to Box No. 951, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4152

FOR SALE—NASH CAR only used a few months in excellent condition with all extras and accessories. Originally cost over Rs. 8,000. Price Rs. 6,000. No offers. Sold as owner leaving India. Apply Box No. 1005, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4415

JUST RECEIVED specification complete for an oil, Mill, 20 tons Linseed or cottonseed in 24 hours. Intending buyers should apply to Box. No. 999, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4397

COMPLETE TILE FACTORY FOR SALE. Prices Rs. 40,000 and Rs. 10,0000 intending bona fide purchasers should apply to Box No. 1000, Avdt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 4398

SNOW LEOPARD FOX, LYNX, CAT, SKINS, FUR RUGS, STOLE AND MUFFS etc., and all other Kashmir products. Mrs. KOULA AGENCY, Srinagar, Kashmir. 4185

FOR SALE—VACANT BUILDING PLOTS at Pedder Road and Nepean Sea Road. If required the vendor will construct buildings according to plans approved by the purchasers. Apply Box No. 1008, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle." 4440

TO DEALERS IN GRAMOPHONES:—Large consignment expected shortly of four varieties very reasonable prices. For full particulars apply MUNJEEBHOY KHATAW & Co., Duncan Road, Post No. 4, Bombay. 4350

TYPEWRITERS FOR SALE.—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Yost No. 10, thoroughly renovated | 90 |
| Remington 8, Rs. 90, Policy Size | 100 |
| Remington 7, 2 Colours, latest | 110 |
| Oliver 5, American Rebuilt, like new | 160 |
| Remington 10, Visible, Rs. 180, 200 | 210 |
| Remington 10, Brief, Rs. 200, 11 Brief | 225 |
| Remington 10, Factory Rebuilt, as new | |

NICOLLS & COMPANY, Typewriter Experts, Opp. Petit Institue, Hornby Road, Bombay.

TYPEWRITER BARGAINS—Rebuilt No. 5 Oliver Rs. 175, Model 9 Rs. 200, L. C. Smith No. 5 Rs. 235, Remington No. 10 brief Rs. 275, Brand New Machines. L. C. Smith Mo. 8 Rs. 420, Multiplex Hammond Rs. 389, Century Portable Rs. 245, National Portable Rs. 190, Baby Fox Portable Rs. 200, Wellington (like Empire) Rs. 230. Discounts on application. Typewriter papers, carbon papers, ribbons and all office supplies. Steel filing vertical cabinets. Enquiries from typewriter dealers invited. MAYNES TYPEWRITER AND SUPPLY CO., 38, Esplanade Road, Bombay. 4004

## TO BE LET.

TO BE LET—In a newly built Premises, SHOPS first and third floors at Sandhurst Road. Apply Dr. SONEJI, there. 4439

DELAY— DISAPPOINTMENT— HURRY UP—Now very few office rooms, and godowns are left to be let in Great Western Buildings in Apollo Street, Fort. Apply:—JETHMAL NARANDAS & CO. 3076

BEAUTIFUL FURNISHED BUNGLOW a Nepean Sea Road, suitable for Princes and Nobles, with Tennis Court and large Compound, Europeans and Japanese preferred. Apply MODHAVDAS GOCULDAS, Chowpatty Walkeshwar Road. 4123

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### NOTICE.

RE-SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT GURAPDEV, BOMBAY.

SEALED OFFERS are invited on behalf of the Trustees of The BOMANJEE DINSHA PETIT TRUST SETTLEMENT upto the 29th instant for the purchase of the above property which admeasures 47434 square yards (more or less). The offers shall be subject to the Conditions of sale which, as also a plan of the property, can be inspected at the office of the undersigned who are not bound to accept the highest or any offer.

Bombay, 14th day of August, 1920.

MERWANJI KOLA & Co., Solicitors, High Court, 14k, Hummum Street, Fort. 4214

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to Shareholders of "The Jewellery Consignments, Limited," that the Company's TRANSFER BOOKS are OPEN from the 1st September, 1920.

(S/d) PANACHAND MANCHAND & CO. Agents, The Jewellery Consignments, Ltd., 4431

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the PARTNERSHIP which has for some time past been carried on by our client Harakchand Jhaverchand and Vithaldas Vallabhdas under the firm of S. Harakchand at Moolji Jetha Cloth Market in the trade or business of piece goods merchants was on the 23rd day of August, 1920, DISSOLVED by our client.

Bombay 24th day of August, 1920.

JAMSEDJI RUSTAMJI & DEVIDAS, Attorneys for Harakchand Jhaverchand. 4443

### WANTED.

AN ENGINEER to investigate projects for the construction of Agricultural Tramway in the Punjab.

Applicants must have had some experience in Light Railway designs, working and the investigation of traffic possibilities. Pay Rs. 600 to Rs. 1,200 according to qualifications.

The appointment will in the first instance be temporary.

Apply to the Director of Industries, Punjab, Lahore. 4433

### WANTED.

TWO young men to fill vacancies in permanent clerical Establishment of Government Telegraph Stores. Starting pay Rs. 35 plus 25 per cent. allowance, with prospects of improved scale. Candidates must be Matriculates. Apply.

F. W. STONE, Officer-in-Charge, Telegraph Stores, Bombay near Mazgaon Railway Station.

Dated Bombay 23rd August, 1920. 4424

### AUCTION SALE OF QUARRIES.

AN AUCTION SALE will be held at Porbander on the 8th September at 3 p.m. of the well known Porbander Limestone Quarries admeasuring 4,250,266 square yards.

For further particulars apply to C. W. MAIDMENT, Superintendent of Quarries, Porbander State. 4423

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to the Public on behalf of our clients, Messrs. Daves Parekh and Company, Managing Agents of the Peninsular Trading Company, Limited, that Mr. Kalidas Kalyanji Pandya has ceased to be in the service of our clients from the 1st day of July, 1920, and that he has no authority from them to represent them in any way and if any one deals with him in their name, our clients will be in no way responsible therefor.

Dated this 24th day of August, 1920.

MANILAL & KHER, Attorneys for Messrs. Daves Parekh and Co. 65-67, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay. 4447

### CALCUTTA UNIVERSITY.

### NOTICE.

THE SENATE will proceed in the month of August, 1921, to the election of a Tagore Professor of Law for a term of one year, to commence on the 1st of August, 1922.

The salary of the Professorship is Rs. 9,000 per annum and the Professor will be expected to deliver a course of not less than twelve lectures on one of the following subjects:—

(i) The History of Hindu Law in the Vedic age and in Post-Vedic times down to the Institutes of Manu
(ii) A Critical, Historical and Comparative Survey of the System of Administration of Justice in Muslim Law
(iii) Development of International Law in the Twentieth Century.

The salary of the Professor will be paid in twelve equal monthly instalments, the first instalment to be paid on the first day of month following that in which the first lecture is delivered.

Candidates for the Professorship are required to forward their applications to the Registrar on or before the 1st May, 1921, stating on which of the above-named three subjects they are prepared to lecture. Each candidate will forward with his application one hundred copies of a brief Synopsis of his proposed lectures; and, if he so pleases, the same number of copies of his Introductory Lecture.

The Professor will, not later than the month of August following his election, forward to the Registrar a complete copy (manuscript or type written) of the lectures which he proposes to deliver. The copy will be forthwith referred to Committee of the Faculty of Law, consisting of not more than three members to be chosen by the Faculty, who will examine the same, and before the expiry of two months from the date of the submission of the copy by the Professor to the Registrar, report to the Faculty whether the work is complete and ready for the Press. If upon such report the Faculty are satisfied that the work is complete, the Professor will commence to deliver his lectures within three months from the date of the resolution of the Faculty and shall complete the delivery thereof in another three months. The copy of the lectures delivered will remain in the custody of the Registrar and shall be sent to Press, as soon as practicable after delivery thereof.

If the Professor fails to submit the copy of the lectures, or if the copy submitted be found, on examination, to be incomplete and not ready for the Press, the matter will be referred to the Faculty of Law, upon whose recommendation the Senate may either extend the time cancel the appointment.

J. C. GHOSH, Registrar.

Senate House, The 31st July, 1920. 4435

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

# The Indo-British Trading Corporation, Limited.

## BOMBAY

(Incorporated under the Indian Companies' Act of 1913)

A Copy of the prospectus has been filed before the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

**Authorised Capital . . Rs. 50,00,000 (Fifty Lacs.)**

**Issued Capital . . . . Rs. 10,00,000 (Ten**

Divided into 200,000 shares (Two Lacs) of Rs. 25 each. The shares shall be paid as follow:—Rs. 5 per share on application. Rs. 5 per share on allotment. The balance on calls.

**DIRECTORS.**

1. THE HON'BLE RAJAH MADHAVA RAJA—Member of the Madras Legislative Council and President of the Malabar Dt. Board.
2. T. S. RAMASAMI IYEYER ESQ.,—Dubash, Best & Co. Limited, Madras.
3. T. H. KHANNA ESQ.,—Diamond and Pearl Merchant, Baria Building, Pydhownie, Bombay.
4. NAROTAMDAS MAGANLAL DALAL, ESQ.,—Of Dalal & Co., Secretaries, The East and West Insurance Co., Ltd, Bombay.
5. P. M. GOPAL, ESQ.—Governing Director of P. M. Gopal & Co, Ltd., Bombay. (Ex-officio).

**Bankers.**

The National Bank of India Limited, Bombay.
The Tata Industrial Bank Limited, Bombay and Madras.

**Auditors.**

Messrs. A. F. Ferguson & Co. Parsi Bazar Circle Fort, Bombay.

**Solicitors.**

Messrs. Sham Rao, Minocheher and Hiralal.

**Managing Agents.**

Messrs. P. M. Gopal & Co. Limited.

**Registered Office.**

65, Appollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Copies of Prospectus and share application may be had from the Company's registered office, during business hours.

### BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the following Aeroplanes, Engines, and spares:—

2. B.E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers 4488 and 3104, complete with 90 H.P. R.A.F. Engines and instruments—

The machines are fitted with dual control, are unflown, and quite new.

4. B. E. Aeroplanes, (2 seaters), numbers C7068, 3674, C7076 and 4331, complete with 90 h.p. R. A. F. Engines, and instruments

The machines are in serviceable condition.

4.—90 H.-P. R. A. A. Engines—In serviceable condition.

38.—90 H.P. R. A. F. Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.

The 42 abovementioned Engines can be used in any of the B. E. aeroplanes.

120 cases of spare parts—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the abovementioned Engines.

10. 80 H.-P. Le Rhone Rotary Engines—In an unserviceable condition but could be overhauld and repaired by purchasers.

18 cases of spares—These can be used in overhauling and repairing the Le Rhone Engines.

2. 135 H.-P. Canton Unne Engines—In an unserviceable condition, but could be overhauled and repaired by purchasers.

2. Magnetos Vl. 9—Condition serviceable—These can be used with the Canton Unne Engines.

The aeroplanes, Engines, and spares, are stored in the Aircraft Depot, Royal Air Force, Lahore, Cantonment, where these can be viewed on application to the Officer Commanding the Depot—Purchasers are, however, requested to intimate to the officer Commanding the date of their proposed visit two days in advance.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE, Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 4406

### WANTED

AN L. C. E. or B. E. with special knowledge in mechanical Engineering for the post of the Chief Officer of the Bijapur City Municipality on a monthly salary of Rs. 250 rising to Rs. 300 by an annual increment of Rs. 10. Applicants should be willing to serve at least for five years and submit their applications with testimonials of having got administrative capacity before the 15th November, 1920. The appointment will be made subject to the approval of Government. The application should necessarily give the following particulars:—

(1) Present employment whether permanent or temporary. (2) Present pay. (3) Period of service put in. (4) Caste. (5) age. (6) Whether experienced in Municipal service.

P. A. DESAI, President, Bijapur City Municipality.

Municipal Office, Bijapur 12-8-1920. 4294

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Messrs. SHIAVAX C. CAMBATA & CO., have been appointed sole selling Agents for the Bombay Presidency and Punjab for the coal mined by the following Companies:—

Central Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Consolidated Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench River Coal Co., Ltd.,
Pench Valley Coal Co., Ltd.
Upper Pench Coal Co., Ltd.,

Such coal will in future be sold under the Trade Description of "Shaw's Pench Coal" and can only be obtained through Messrs. S. C. Cambata and Co., 321 Hornby Road, Fort Bombay or their Sub-agents.

SHAW WALLACE & CO.

### EAST INDIAN RAILWAY NOTICE.

**CANCELLATION OF REBATE ON EXPORT COAL AND COKE.**

THE rebate at present allowed by the East Indian Railway on Coal and Coke exported to Burma and Ports outside India will be cancelled and withdrawn on and from 1st September, 1920, instead of on and from 1st July, 1920 as already notified in the Press Notice dated 29th January, 1920.

C. D. M. HINDLEY, Agent.

No. 22. Calcutta, 30th June, 1920.

### CANADA TO INDIA AND JAVA PORTS.

direct monthly service from Canada to India and Java has been inaugurated by Messrs. Ellerman and Bucknall Steamship Co. Ltd. Steamers will sail from Montreal to Port Said, Port Sudan, Aden, Bombay, Colombo, Singapore, Batavia and other Java ports, as inducement offers.

Cargo will also be taken by transhipment for Karachi, Madras and Calcutta.

Rate of sight will be about the same as is charged from New York.

The first steamer of the Line s.s. "Katuna" is expected ready to load in Montreal about July 15th 1920. For further information apply

Messrs. W & A. GRAHAM & Co. Parsi Bazar Street, Bombay. 23rd June 1920.

### THE ELPHINSTONE SPG. & WG. CO., LD.

LOST OR MISLAID.

THE temporary receipt No. 1815 in respect of 10 shares Nos. 11794 to 11798 and 11109 to 11112 of the Elphinstone Spg. and Wvg. Co., Ltd., in the names of Messrs Jehangir Jamshedji Doongaji and Bai Coover Jehangiri Doongaji has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified within fourteen days from the date to the Registered offices of the above mill, Hornby Road, Bomba otherwise a duplicate receipt will be issued to the above mentioned owners.

Dated 21-8-20. 4391

### BOARD OF INDUSTRIES AND MUNITIONS.

OFFERS are invited for the purchase of all or any portion of the following which are available at the Munitions Store Depot, Calcutta, and where they may be inspected:—

Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 2400 cwts.

Mild Steel angles, 5 5in. by 5in. by 3/8in. in lengths of 30ft., 360 cwt.

Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 125 cwts.

Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 3½in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 50ft., 100 cwts.

Mild Steel angles, 6in. by 6in. by 3/8in., in lengths of 30ft., 350 cwts.

Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 5in. by 9/16in., in lengths of 50ft., 140 cwts.

Mild Steel angles, 5in. by 5in. by 11/16in. in lengths of 50ft., 140 cwts.

Phosphor bronze in bars of 5/8in. diameter 30 cwts.

Bolts, deck, galvanized, 1 1/2in. by 1/4in. with nuts 30 cwts.

Bolts, deck, galvanized, 3in. by 5/8in. with nuts 430 cwt.

Washers wrought iron round, for 1/2in. dia: bolts 100 cwts.

Washers wrought iron round, for 5/8in. dia: bolts 60 cwts.

Washers wrought iron round, for 3/4in. dia: bolts 20 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 5/8in. by 3/8in. 90 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 3/4in. by 5/8in., 350 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 7/8in. by 80 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, pan head, 1in. by 5/8in. 90 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 1in. by 5/8in. 45 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 1 1/4in. by 5/8in. 25 cwts.

Rivets Mild Steel, Countersunk head, 2 1/4in. by 5/8in. 25 cwts.

Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 11/16in. 650 cwts.

Drills twist, high speed, taper shank, 1 1/4in. 80 cwts.

Shovels, round mouthed, with handles 2000 Nos.

Shovels, Square, mouthed, with handles, 1000 Nos.

Saws pit, cast steel, 6 1/2 ft. long 55 Nos.

Valves sluice, flanged, 2 1/2in. bore 36 Nos.

Valves sluice, flanged, 3in. bore 22 Nos.

Switches rail, 2ft. gauge by 18 lbs. section, 16ft. 6in. inch long, right hand, complete 65 Sects.

Switches rail, 2ft. gauge by 18 lbs. section, 16ft. 6in. inch long, left hand, complete 72 Sets.

Rope manilla 1 1/4in. Circumference 25 cwts.

Rope manilla 1 3/4in. Circumference 20 cwts.

All the articles are new and in good condition.

Offers to be made to the Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19, Chowringhee, Calcutta.

D. E. KEATINGE, Controller (Sales), Board of Industries and Munitions, 19-A, Chowringhee, Calcutta. 4407

## PUBLIC NOTICE.

### BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN ORDINARY MONTHLY MEETING of the Corporation will be held in the Municipal Office on THURSDAY, the 2nd September, 1920, at 3 p.m. (Bombay Time), for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from Mr. Sorabji R. Hakim—Regarding the insufficiency of light at the Tramway transfer station No. 25 at Byculla and the condition of footpaths thereat.
2. Letter from Mr. J. F. D'Souza—Forwarding a plan of a device made by him for showing by coloured lights at night time, the direction in which a motor car is going to turn.
3. Letter from Messrs. B. A. Parekh and others—Regarding the condition of latrines and drains at premises Nos. 332—338, Nagdevi Road.
4. Letter from Mr. Dhanjisha Dorabji Bilimoria—Regarding the condition of Carpenter Street Cross Lane, Mazagon.
5. Letter from Mr. Ramchandra Gangadhar Kurve, Inamdar, Poona—Suggesting that a bye-law be framed to the effect that no building in Bombay be allowed to be occupied unless a lift is provided therein.
6. Letter from the Honorary Secreary, Social Club, Ialbag—Requesting that special privies for women only be provided in the Municipal areas of Mazagon, Byculla and Parel.
7. Letter from Mr. Jehangir Jamshedji Jarda—Regarding Tramway service in the City.
8. Letter from Mr. C. J. Peters—Regarding the condition of the private lane leading to chawl No. 27 of Adam Mistry's chawls near Poi Baodi, Parel.
9. Memorandum from Bai Zenabi, Female Teacher at the Falkland Road Municipal Urdu Girls' School—Complaining of certain persons at the school harassing her.
10. Letter from Mr. G. V. Divekar—Requesting that the Hydraulic Engineer may be prevented from putting up a screen in front of his property by the side of the Tulsi Pipe Lane Road near the B. B. and C. I. Railway, Matunga Station, thereby blocking the access to the road.
11. Letter from Dr. E. D. Samuel—Regarding vegetable cure for Malaria.
12. Letter from Mr. Atmaram A. Naik—Disputing the right of public passage through the compound of his premises at Mahim.
13. Letter from the Honourable Mr. Munmohundass Ramji—Regarding the Ganeshwadi Temple Trust property.

Resolutions of the Standing Committee—

14. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,000 for the purchase of 630 feet chain required for the sewage screening apparatus at the Love Grove Pumping Station.
15. Recommending approval to certain properties being acquired for the improvement of Umarkhady locality.
16. Recommending a further advance of Rs. 8,531 to meet the cost of diverting a pipe sewer and storm-water drain in connection with the widening and extension of the Frere Bridge at Grant Road.
17. Recommending approval to the acquisition of the whole property at the junction of Girgaum Road and Lohar Street, required for the improvement of the street.
18. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the grant of a good service pension to Municipal employees, Mr. Anandrao J. Parulkar be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
19. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding the nuisance caused by dirt and rubbish thrown in a chowk at premises No. 48-50 at the junction of Sadashiv Street and Kandewadi Street and other matters, Mr. Ranchhodji Gulabhai Desai and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
20. Recommending that in reply to their letters, regarding the nuisance caused by a drain in Kumbharwada 2nd Lane, Messrs. S. P. Mehta and Co. and Messrs. Jamnadas Narotamdas and Balaram Nathubhai and Co be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
21. Recommending that in reply to their letter, regarding insufficient supply of water at Sita Chawl, Girgaum Back Road, Mr. D. M. Anavkar and others be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
22. Recommending an advance of Rs 42,000 for purchasing two Baxter's Patent Stone Breakers and portable engine.
23. Recommending an advance of Rs. 15,500 for purchasing a small motor lorry for the Fire Brigade Department.
24. Recommending that the Commissioner be authorized to prescribe as future regular lines of Love Grove Road and that sanction be given to the acquisition of certain properties required for the improvement of the road and for the erection thereat of quarters for the Municipal staff.
25. Recommending approval to the proposals regarding the establishment of Provident Funds for Municipal employees and labour staff and the improvement of the existing Pension, etc., Regulations.
26. Sanctioning, subject to the Corporation's orders, a budget transfer of Rs. 3,900 to supplement the grant for running expenses of the Markets and Slaughter Houses.
27. Recommending sanction to the temporary service of Khan Bahadur Dr. N. H. Coksy, Assistant Health Officer, between the years 1888 and 1891 being treated as qualifying for pension.
28. Recommending a grant of Rs. 11,800 to supplement certain grants under Public Works (Engineer's) Department.
29. Recommending a grant of Rs. 37,000 to meet a moiety of the cost of Census Operations in Bombay, etc. and requesting sanction to Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, being placed in charge of the operations in addition to his own duties, an allowance of Rs. 300 per mensem being paid to him during the period of the operations.
30. Recommending that in reply to his letter, regarding the provision of troughs and downtake pipes to the roof of building Nos. 55—57, Cavel Street, Mr. Naranji Samji, be informed to the effect of the Commissioner's report.
31. Recommending that Government be moved to undertake legislation for an amendment of section 156 (31) of the Municipal Act so as to prescribe that the Municipal Auditors can be paid remuneration upto Rs. 15,000 per annum.

Letters from the Commissioner—

32. Forwarding for approval a plan and an estimate of constructing storm-water drains, in new Sewree Road and New Port Trust Road from Golanji Hill Road up to Reay Road.
33. Forwarding a notification regarding the electioin of Dr. Poonsey Hirji Meisheri to be a Councillor.
34. Forwarding a report of the Chemical and Bacteriological work done in the Municipal Laboratory.
35. Forwarding the Executive Health Officer's report for the second quarter of 1920.
36. Forwarding statements regarding the cleansing of sewers and drains in the City.
37. Forwarding Analytical and Bacteriological Reports on the Bombay Water Supplies.
38. Forwarding a return showing the pressure in the water mains in the different localities of the City.
39. Forwarding a return showing the quantity of unwholesome foodstuff destroyed by the Market Department.
40. Reporting the handing over by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company to the Municipality of the strip of land lying to the east of Sun Mill Road for widening the road.
41. Reporting on the present condition of Dongri Street, Samuel Street, etc.
42. Requesting sanction to a strip of land which formerly served as a water course leading from Arthur Road westwards to the culvert running under the B. B. & C. I. Railway between Grant Road and Mahalaxmi being sold.
43. Requesting sanction to the arrangements made for the instruction of candidates for the examination of Bachelor of Hygiene being continued for a further period of two years.
44. Requesting sanction to the Deputy Engineer, City Improvement Trust, being permitted to lay and use a double track 2ft. 6in. gauge tramway across Worli Road.
45. Requesting sanction to a site of a reclaimed well at Mazagon belonging to the Municipality being sold.
46. Recommending that Mrs. M. Baker, Senior Nurse at the Arthur Road Hospital, may be given the concession admissible under the special leave regulations sanctioned by the Corporation.
47. Reporting on the proposal made by the Post Master General, Bombay Circle for making provision for Post Offices and quarters for the Post Office Staff in any development scheme undertaken by the Municipality.
48. Forwarding particulars with regard to the quantity of water supplied to Factories, Government Buildings, Railways, Port Trust and other public bodies.
49. Requesting approval to a provision for the work of providing fire service mains in the private roads under construction off Balaram Street being made in the revised Loan Works Budget.
50. Requesting sanction to the public drinking fountain at the junction of Ghornudeo and Albert Roads being entirely removed.
51. Forwarding for information the case submitted to Counsel, the Hon'ble Sir Thomas Strangman, together with his opinion in regard to the interpretation of Section 36 (f) of the Municipal Act, regarding the disposal of business at adjourned meetings of the Corporation subsequent to a meeting which had been adjourned for want of quorum.
52. Regarding the insanitary condition of the stables situated on the west side of Girgaum Road, opposite the Dadysett Agiary Lane.
53. Reporting on a memorial submitted to the Right Honourable the Secretary of State for India on the question of providing Workers' houses in Bombay.
54. Suggesting that the permission applied for by the Managing Engineer, Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ltd., to double deck tram cars being put into service may be granted.
55. Requesting sanction to a gratuity of Rs. 102 being paid to a scavengering muccadum.
56. Requesting sanction to the Municipal land at Cavel Street being exchanged for a piece of land belonging to Mr. Mulji Gokaldas, for the purpose of erecting public latrines thereon.
57. Requesting approval to the proposal of Government regarding the construction of a road from Hancock Bridge to Parel Road.
58. Reporting on the question of providing adequate lights at Wodehouse Bridge, Cuffe Parade and other roads.
59. Requesting sanction to revised regular lines being prescribed for Medows Street, Tamarind Lane, Dean Lane, Hummum Street and Military Square Lane.
60. Submitting a report regarding the fire which broke out recently in a house in Dongri Street.

Government Letters—

61. Regarding overcrowding in the Bombay, Baroda and Central India and the Great Indian Peninsula Railway trains.
62. Regarding the question of controlling the export of sugar from the City of Bombay.
63. Letter from Mr. Rustam D. N. Wadia—Applying for an extension of leave from the Corporation's meetings.
64. Letter from the Hon'ble Justice Sir Chimanlal H. Setalvad, Kt.—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution appreciating his services on the Corporation and the Schools Committee.
65. Letter from Mr. Naranji Haribhai—Resigning his seat on the Corporation.
66. Letter from Messrs. R. B. Tilak and S. B. Tilak Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of their father the late Mr. B. G. Tilak.
67. Letter from Mr. Framji Cowasji Hormusji—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father the late Dr. Cowasji Hormusji.
68. Letter from Mr. Kisondas T. Mangaldas—Thanking the Corporation for their resolution on the death of his father, the late, Mr. Tribhuvandas Mangaldas Nathoobhai.
69. Bombay Improvement Trust Letter—Regarding the question of demolition of houses abutting on the Girgaum and Kalbadevi Road and Princess Street in connection with the Kolbhatwadi scheme.

School's Committee's Letters—

70. Forwarding, excerpts from the proceedings of the Schools Committee's meetings.
71. Recommending that Mr. D. G. Padhye, Secretary of the Schools Committee be granted extension of service up to 31st March 1922.
72. Recommending that full compassionate allowance equivalent to twelve months' salary be paid to the widow and child of the late Mr. V. M. Vaidya, Committee Clerk of their office, who died of injuries received in the execution of duty.
73. Requesting approval to the revised scales of salaries of the teachers and other servants of the Schools' Committee.
74—75. Memoranda from the Municipal Secretary (74) Reporting a Budget transfer sanctioned by the Standing Committee and (75) Submitting a statement of Outstanding Committees of the Corporation.

Notices of motions—

76. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For requesting the Commissioner to make adequate arrangements for the effective removal of the entire quantity of refuse collected in the City.
77. From Dr. S. S. Batliwala—For obtaining a report as to the steps so far taken to improve upon the dim kerosene oil illamps in the City.
78. From the Hon'ble Mr. Chunilal V. Mehta—For appointing Dr. Accacio G. Viegas to be a member of the Procedure Rules Committee.
79 From Dr. Poonsey H. Meisheri—For obtaining a report as to why the Fire Brigade Engines were not worked for about half an hour on the occasion of the recent fire at Dongri Street.
80. From Dr. Abdul Sattar Ayub Gaya, seconded by Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas—For making a rule to enable any Councillor who is not fluent in English to address the meeting in any recognised Vernaculars of the City.
81. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For appointing Mr. Gulabchand Devchand to be a member of certain Committees.
82. From Mr. A. E. Fazla—For obtaining a report from the Tramways Committee regarding the question of extending the tramway service from the Tardeo Terminus to the Mahaluxmi Tank near the end of Pedder Road.
83. From Mr. Jehangir R. Dubash.—For obtaining a report as to the feasibility of introducing motor buses and lorries for facilitating traffic and transport in the City.
84. From Dr. Accacio G. Viegas—For expressing opin on that a Maternity Home should be opened at Colaba.
85 From Dr. Abdul Sattar Gaya—For appointing Mr. Hooseinbhoy A. Lalljee to be a member of certain Committees.
86. From Mr. Gulabchand Devchand—For requesting the Tramways Company to furnish a monthly statement of tramway accidents.
87. From Mr. B. N. Motivala, seconded by Mr. N. M. Joshi—For inviting the Commissioner's attention to the bad state of Girgaum Back Road.
88. From Mr. Jehangir B. Baman Behram For requesting Commissioner to take steps for preventing the people from bathing, swimming, etc., at the Foreshore of Mahim with a view to obviating drowning accidents.
89. From Dr. Dinsha Bamanji Pestanji Master—For obtaining certain particulars regarding wheel-barrows and hand-carts paying wheel tax.
90. From Dr. Nadirshaw H. E. Sukhia—For presenting an Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness Field Marshal the Duke of Connaugh on his approaching visit to India

Reports of Committees of the Corporation.

91. Regarding the question of setting apart plots of land in different part's of the City for stabling and garage accommodation.
92. Regarding a revised Scheme for the proposed road from Sewri to Elphinstone Road through Golanji Hill.
93. Regarding certain proposals of Government concerning the Port Trust's claim to a portion of the Mahim foreshore and the re-transfer of the land to that body.
94. Regarding a proposal to sell to the City Improvement Trust a plot of Municipal land occupied by the Municipal Fire Brigade Station at Chinchpokli.
95. Regarding the question of expressing an opinion that the width of subsidiary and main roads in the Improvement Trust Schemes in the north of the City should not be less than 50' and 80' respectively and that sites for Schools, Colleges, etc., should be marked out and reserved as far as practicable.
96. Regarding the provision of a fountain with a trough opposite the General Post Office at Mint Road.
97. Regarding the appointment of a Medical Officer at the Maternity Home at Imamwada.
98. Regarding the system of Postal deliveries prevailing in the City at present.
99. Regarding the presentation of the Corporation's Address of Welcome to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales on his approaching visit to India.
100. Regarding the proposal for the amendment of the Municipal Act with a view to vesting in the Corporation the power of appointing the Municipal Secretary.

By order of the President,

A. A. MOULVI,
Municipal Secretary.

Muicipal Corporation Office.
Bombay, 24th August, 1920.

## PUBLIC NOTICES.

### THE TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the abovenamed Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 72, Appolo Street, Fort at 4-0 o'clock in the afternoon on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of September, 1920 for the purpose of considering and (if thought proper) to pass the sub-joined resolutions as special resolutions.

And Notice is also hereby given that further extraordinary general meeting of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company at 72, Appolo Street, Fort at 4 O'clock in the afternoon on SATURDAY the 18th day of September, 1920, when a report will be furnished of the proceedings at the extraordinary general meeting to be held on the 1st day of September, 1920, and the sub joined resolutions will be passed at that meeting by the requisite majority be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolutions.

1. Resolved that the firm of Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co., be recognised as Assignees and Successors in business of Messrs. Toolsidas Tejpal & Co.
2. Resolved that the said firm of Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co., be substituted in place and stead of Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co., as agents of the Company on the same terms and conditions as are contained in the agreement dated 29/2/1920 made between the Company of the one part and Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Company of the other part.
3. Resolved that a fresh agency agreement be entered into between the Company and Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co., and the seal of the Company be affied in the presence of Messrs. Devidas Motilal Dalal and Vallabhdas Tejpal two of the directors of the Company, who shall also sign the said agency agreement and the same shall be counter-signed by Mr. Trioumdas Dwarkadas the Chairman of the Board of Directors.
4. Resolved that in clause 8 of the Memorandum of Association (a) the words "Mr. Tulsidas Tejpal is the present sole owner of the firm of Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co. He and the members who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Company" at lines 1, 2 and 3 thereof be deleted and the words Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co. and the members who may hereafter constitute the firm of Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co. be interested. (b) the words "Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co." at lines 9 and 10 thereof be deleted and the words "Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan & Co." be insrted. (c) the words "Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co" at line 13 thereof be deleted and the words "Messrs. Chhotalal Jugjiwan Co." be inserted.
5. Resolved that in the Articles of Association of the Company the words "Messrs. Tulsidas Tejpal & Co." be delected and the words "Messrs. Chhotalal Jagjiwan & Co." be inserted wherever the same occur specially.
   (a) in Article 111. and (b) in Article 149.
6. Resolved that Mesars. Motichand and Devidas be and are hereby appointed to act as Solicitors of the Company.

Should the said Resolutions not be passed by the requisite majority at the meeting to be held on the 1st day of September 1920 due notice will be given to the Shareholders that a meeting on the 18th day of September 1920 of which notice is now given will not be held

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

By Order of the Board.
P. P. TOOLSIDAS TEJPAL & CO.,
P Manekla Ujamshi,
Secretaries & Agents.
4432

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE

TO INVESTORS.

SPLENDID OPPORTUNITY TO THOSE DESIROUS OF PURCHASING LAND AT GHATKOPAR.

Re: BHAGWANRAO alias ANANDRAO RAMCHANDRA NIRGUDE, a Minor.

MR. N. H. MOOS, Guardian of the property of the abovenamed minor having received certain offers for the purchase of the undermentioned landed property, situate at Ghatkoper, District Thana desires before submitting the same to the Court to invite further offers, if any, from the public the same must be submitted to him at his office No. 57, Esplanade Road, or to the undersigned at their Office Nos. 12-16, Oak Lane Fort, not later than SATURDAY, the 28th day of August, 1920, after which date no offers will be considered.

The guardian does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer but he will submit the highest offer for the sanction of the High Court. For further particulars application may be made to the undersigned.

DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

All those pieces or parcels of land situate at Ghatkoper, Taluka Salsetti, District Thana, admeasuring 39 acres and 26¾th Gunthas as per following particulars:—

| Survey No. | Pot No. | Falani No. | Area. | Akar. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| 137 | 1 | .. | 0- 5¾ | 0- 6-0 |
| 138 | 1 | .. | 5-20½ | 19- 8-0 |
| 140 | 1 | .. | 0- 6½ | 0- 8-0 |
| 141 | 1 | .. | 0-32¾ | 2-12-0 |
| 142 | 2 | .. | 0-10¾ | 0- 7-0 |
| ,, | 3 | .. | 0- 1¼ | 0- 1-0 |
| ,, | 4 | .. | 0-36½ | 2-12-0 |
| 137 | .. | 1 | 0- 1 | 0- 1-0 |
| 138 | .. | 1 | 0-13 | 0-10-0 |
| ,, | .. | 2 | 0-21 | 1- 0-0 |
| ,, | .. | 3 | 0- 2 | 0- 2-0 |
| 138 | .. | 5 | 0- 7 | 0- 6-0 |
| ,, | .. | 6 | 0-11 | 0- 9-0 |
| ,, | .. | 7 | 0-32 | 1-10-0 |
| ,, | .. | 10 | 0- 2 | 0- 2-0 |
| ,, | .. | 11 | 0- 9 | 0- 7-0 |
| 139 | .. | 1 | 20-36 | 31- 8-0 |
| 141 | .. | 1 | 0- 2 | 0- 1-0 |
| ,, | .. | 2 | 0- 4 | 0- 3-0 |
| ,, | .. | 4 | 0- 2 | 0- 1-0 |
| 142 | .. | 4 | 0-19 | 0-13-0 |
| ,, | .. | 5 | 0- 1 | 0- 0-6 |
| ,, | .. | 6 | 0- 1 | 0- 0-6 |
| ,, | .. | 8 | 0- 3 | 0- 2-0 |
| ,, | .. | 10 | 0- 3 | 0- 2-0 |
| 143 | .. | 10 | 7-24 | 13- 8-0 |
| | | | 39-26¾ | 77-12-0 |

Dated this 20th the day of August, 1920.

MEHTA LALJEE & Co.
Attorneys for Mr. N. H. Moos, Guardian of the property of the Minor:—Bhavanrao alias Anandrao Ramchandra Nirgude.
4359

## LEGAL NOTICES.

### NOTICE.

ESTATE OF VAGHOJIRAO SHIRKE, DECEASED.

Re. Avadhutrao Vaghojirao Shirke, a Minor.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the abovenamed Minor is entitled to an undivided half share in the properties hereunder described.

The said Minor is the Ward of the Suba of Baroda, who as the lawfully constituted guardian of the Minor is alone competent under the directions of the Sarsuba of Baroda to make any alienation of the property of the Minor.

Information has been received that attempts are being made to sell the interest of the Minor in the said properties.

The Public are hereby warned that any transaction with regard to the interest of the said Minor entered into with or through any person other than the Sersuba of Baroda will be void and of no effect.

SHORT DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTIES.

I.

Land and building on the East side of Hornby Road and Raghunath Dadaji Street and Police Court Lane, Fort, Bombay, bearing New Survey Nos. 3/8889 and 1/8889, Municipal A Ward No. 2341 Street Nos. 39, 44 and 43.

II.

The Khoti right over the entire Village of Kirole in the District of Trombay, Taluka Salsette, Zilla Thana in the Registration Sub-District of Coorla, bearing Survey Nos. 1 to 14s and comprising an area of 980 acres 33½ gunthas.

III.

An area of 22 acres 11¼ gunthas in the before mentioned Village of Kirole.

Further particulars of the said properties can be obtained on enquiry at the Office of the undersigned in The Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 23rd day of August, 1920.

LITTLE & Co.,
Solicitors.
Solicitors for The Baroda State.
High Court Bombay.
4434

### NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Mr. ISMAIL EBRAHIM has contracted with our client Mr. ABDUL KARIM LALMAHOMED for the absolute sale to him free from incumbrances of the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim or interest to or in the said property or in any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, residue, use, trust, maintenance, possession, mortgage, lease, charge, or otherwise howsoever are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office at 91-99. Medows Stret, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, or otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be completed without reference to such claim, if any, and the same will be considered and treated as having been absolutely waived and abandoned.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY.

FIRSTLY:—All that piece or parcel of Freehold land or ground together with the messuage tenement or dwelling house standing thereon situated at Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, and in the Registration Sub-district of Bombay, containing by admeasurement two hundred and fifty-five square yards or thereabouts and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 135 and 524, New No. A/13643, Old Survey Nos. 268, 270 and New Survey No. 37/3554 and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 3777 (27) and Street No. 64 Z and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Allarakhia Rahimtulla, on or towards the South by the property of Ammoomiya Shaik Hassan Chandoolkar, on or towards the East by the public Road leading to Ripon Road and on or towards the West partly by the property hereinafter secondly described and partly by the property of Khoja Allarakhia Rahimtulla.

SECONDLY:—All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground forming a portion of the land registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 13605 and under New Survey No. 1/3539 together with the foundation standing thereon situate at Mahomedan Street, on the Western side of Ripon Road in the Centre of Old Race, Course, near Byculla, outside the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement five hundred square yards or thereabouts (equivalent to nine kathis) and assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward No. 4028 (3) and Street No. 215 B and bounded as follows;—That is to say, on or towards the East partly by the land hereinbefore firstly described and partly by the land of Ammoomiya Shaik Hussan, on or towards the West by the property of Ibrahim Jalbhoy, on or towards the North by the property of Khoja Allerakha Rahimtulla and on or towards the South by the property of Karim Subhanji Bohri.

THIRDLY:—All that piece or parcel of land, situate at Mahomedan Street near Ripon Road, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 495 square yards or thereabouts (forming part of a large piece of land bearing Collectors No. 13605 and Survey No. 1/3539), with a dwelling house or tenement hereditaments and premises standing on a part thereof, the whole of the property being registered by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under E Ward Nos. 4028 (4) and 4028 (4a) and Street Nos. 215C and 215CC and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the east partly by the ground of the Bombay Municipality and partly by a sweeper's pasage, on the West by the ground of Hirastoola Borkati, on the North by the property of Sullemanji Karrimji and on the South by the property of Vallibhai Mahomedally.

Dated this 20th day of August, 1920.

KHANDWALLA & Co.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.
4358

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MESSRS. MEHTA & CO.

On Government and G. I. P. Railway Lists

AUCTION SALE OF 18 CASES EGYPTIAN YARN.

On FRIDAY the 27th August at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. MEHTA and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 25, Medows Street Fort, by order of Messrs. Patel Girdharial and Co., and on account and at the risk of the Rajkote Cotton Mills Co., Ltd.,

126 135 and 140, 143, 14 cases 3620 lbs. Egyptian Yarn 50s.
6-9—4 cases 918 lbs. Egyptian Weft. Yarn 70s.

MEHTA, & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th Aug. 1920.

## LEGAL NOTICE.

### IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V by the Grace of God of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Probate of the last Will and Testament of BABOOL SHANKER CHACHAD, of Bombay Hindoo Inhabitant, a retired clerk G. I. P. Railway, a widower .....Deceased.

GAJANAN NARAYAN SHERTUKADE, of Bombay, Hindoo Inhabitant, a Clerk G. I. P. Railway, residing at Thakurdwar without the Fort the Executor according to the tenor of the Will .....Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the proceedings, if they think fit, before the Grant of probate.

Witness Sir NORMAN CRANSTOUN MACLEOD, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid this seventeenth day of August, in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty and in the Eleventh year of our Reign.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Acting Registrar.

(Sd.) W. J. HOWARD.

The 17th day of August, 1920.
Mr. GAJANAN NARAYAN SHERTUKADE,
Petitioner-in-person.
4448

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD & CO.

[illegible]
No. 18, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.
Tel. No. 881.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY TO CAPITALISTS.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE NEWLY-BUILT LANDED PROPERTY, at Laburnum Road, opposite to the White House.

Under instructions from Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, Solicitors for the Vendors and on account and at the risk of the defaulting purchasers, Messrs. CRAWFORD, and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY 1st September 1920, at 5 p.m. (S. T.), on the premises the following valuable landed property:—

PARTICULARS OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of leasehold land or ground belonging to the Bombay Improvement Trust, leased to Mr. J. J. Marsland under an Indenture of Agreement bearing date the 11th day of April, 1911, and expressed to be made between the Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay, of the one part and the said J. J. Marsland of the other part and now belonging to Mr. Shavakshaw Dinshaw Dawar, admeasuring 735 square yards or thereabouts, bearing Plot Nos. 51, 52 (part of) New Survey No. 7335 and situate at Laburnum Road, in the Registration District and Sub-district of Bombay, together with the messuage, tenement or building standing thereon, assessed by Municipality of Bombay under "D" Ward No. 2883 (16a), Street No. ( ), and bounded on the North by a service passage belonging to the City Improvement Trust, on the South by the said Laburnum Road, on the East by the property of Ardesir D. Dubash and on the West by the property belonging to Husseinbhai Heptoola.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Shroff and Vachha, Solicitors for the Vendors, at their Office at Hornby Road, Fort, or to the Undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of 137 bags of Kadi Almonds painters, 267 bags almonds hard shell, 79 bags almonds Kadi No. 2, 403 bags cummin white (English), 125 bags almonds Kadi Thibo No. 2 and 40 shares of Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd.

By the order of the mortgagee Seth Ali Mohmed Vali Mahmed and on account and risk of the mortgagees Thakersey Kanji and Co., insolvents Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell Public Auction on THURSDAY the 26th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at the Isanker godown at Bhat Bazar the following:—

137 bags Almonds Kadi painters.
267 bags Almonds hard-shell.
79 bags Almonds Kadi No. 2.
403 bags Cummin White (English.)
125 bags Almonds Kadi Thibo No. 2.
40 shares of the Eastern Steam Navigation Co., Ltd., (each share of Rs. 250 out of which Rs. 150 is paid upto now.)

N. B.—A deposit of 25 per cent. require at the time of sale.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th August, 1920.

### MESSRS. SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.

Auctioneers and Commission Agents,
(21, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay).

SALE OF SHARES IN INDUSTRIAL CONCERNS.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE and Co., will sell by Public Auction on FRIDAY the 27th instant at 3 p.m., (S.T.) at their sale Rooms the shares in the following concerns:—

50 The Union Bank of India 23
Anglo-India S. N. Co., Ltd.,
40 Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 Industrial Prudential Assurance Co., Ltd., 50 National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., 10, National Cement Mfg. Co., Ltd., Moola Oil Co., Ltd. 20 Oriental Navigation Co., Ltd., 10 Malbar Forest and Rubber Co., 20 Bombay Malabar Forest Produce Co., 20, Krishna Weaving Mills, 5 Asian Commercial assurance Co. 2 Gaekwar Industrial Co., Ltd.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay 25th August, 1920.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### MENESSE & CO.

AUCTIONEERS.
NO. 55, HUMAM STREET, FORT.
Telephone No. 4082.

AUCTION SALE of Scrap Wood, Empty Paint and Oil Casks, Chain, Old Carpets, One Horizontal Tandem Steam Engines, etc.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 27th August, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., all the B. I. Dockyard Mazagon, the following goods, Scrap wood empty paint and oil casks and drums old bamboo sticks, and mats, empty tins, old wire rope, life jackets, mule fittings, main driving engine, anchor shank, blacksmiths workshop, old carpets, Dutch matting soups, empty bottles, chain cable, etc., 1 horizontal tandem steam engine, cylinder, dia of clinder 11 and 18 by 30 in stroke fitted with Meyers expansion cut off valves, large fly wheel, 1 belt pulley on crank shaft, 2 pumps worked of crosshead, 100 H.-P., in working order.

A deposit of 50 per cent. will be required on the lots being knocked down.

MENESSE & CO.,
Bombay, 25th August, 1920. Auctioneers.

### BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND RICH GOLD EMBROIDERED CLOTHES.

Suit No. 3545 of 1919.
Md. Ibrahim v/s. Mahomed Oomer and Others.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos Esq., the Receiver appointed herein Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, on FRIDAY the 27th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) the house-hold furniture belonging to the above estate such as 8 lights glass chandeliers two English 8 days clocks by A. B. Savoy and Sons, striking hour and half hours, glass door cupboards, chairs, benches, blackwood glass door cupboards, etc., etc. also a large lot of gold embroidered rich clothes.

The above is now on view.

On SATURDAY, the 28th instant, at 3-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

On account of the Insurance Office concerned.

One case 24 dozen striking combs used in sizing department of Cotton Mills.

AT 2 P.M., (S.T.)

1 second hand rubber tyred planquin office Singram.
1 second hand rubber tyred victoria, in good order.
1 handsome strong built vis-a-vis on half c. s. spring with steel wheel by "Press."
1 Brown Australian Gelding, 15-2, goes well in harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On MONDAY, the 27th September, 1920 at 2-30 p.m., (S.T.) Messrs. BENNETT and Co., are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Hornby Road, Fort, above Messrs. Cox and Co., all the furniture, large teakwood partion, etc., etc., the whole of the stock in trade of Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd Photographers (closing their Bombay business) such as very rich suite of sofas and chairs, carpets, marble top carved pier tables, round tables fancy easel, palm stands ornaments stands valuable oil paintings and water colours, etc. iron safes. arm and without arm chairs, photo frames photo cabinets revolving stands, electric ceiling and table fans, electric lights gas fittings, cupboards, teapoys, stands large lot of nagatives, etc., etc.

Catalogues will be published and the property on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.,
Bombay, 25th, August, 1920.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### ROYAL OPERA HOUSE

BOMBAY'S MOST CENTRAL THEATRE.

PREMIER THEATRE OF THE EAST.
Every Day at 6-30 & 10 p.m.
The 6 reel Photoplay.

**"A HEART'S REVENGE."**

A girl engaged with one Aviator refuses her hand to Baron who conspires with one Chinese Doctor and procures a liquid which has such a strange effect that it gathers around a certain cell into the brain and causes a person to loose his initative. Baron with the help of this takes revenge of his rival. Series of adventures follow and the Aviator regains his initative.

**A Delightful Entertainment !!**
ALSO A FINE COMIC !!!
Prices :—Re. 1-8, Re. 1, Aus. 8 & 4. (Seats in Side Boxes Rs. 2 each.
( Dress Circle Boxes Rs, 5 each ).

Daring—Dashing—Fighting
**Elmo Lincoln**
famous star of "Elmo the Mighty"
supported by Louise Lorraine
in
Another Universal Serial Wonder
**Emlo the Fearless**
18 episodes of a soul stirring picture that chills your marrow and boils your blood
First instalment—Episodes 1-2-3
ALSO
Another brilliant Star
**Eddie Polo**
in a new adventure of Cyclone Smith
*Don't miss this extra-strong programme in*
**Cinema Precious**
Lamington Road, near Grant Road Tram Terminus.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### THE EXCELSIOR.

Direction:—Madan Theatres, Ld.
Management:—J. F. Madan & Co.
THE YEAR'S DRAMATIC EVENT !
**To-night ! To-night ! !**
at 9-30 p.m.
**MR. H. B. WARING**
and his Specially Selected
LONDON COMPANY
IN A
POWERFUL REPERTOIRE OF FAMOUS PLAYS.
To-day—Wednesday 25th & to-morrow Thursday 26th at 9-30 p.m
**"THE CHOICE"**
by Alfred Sutro.
The Great Success from Wyndhams Theatre.
Fri. 27th & Sat. 28th, at 9-30 p.m.
**"MR. PIM PASSES BY"**
By A. A. Milne.
The Play that has broken all records at five London theatres and still running.

Sunday, 29th Aug., at 5-30 p.m.
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE.
The Famous Rollicking Comedy by Oliver Goldsmith
**"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"**
A beautiful Production and Brilliantly Costumed.

Mon. 30th Aug., at 9-30 p.m. sharp
**"SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER."**
Tues. 31st Aug. & Wed. 1st Sept. at 9-30 p.m.
The Thrilling Detective Story by "Sherlock Holmes."
**"THE SPECKLED BAND"**
Charles Quartermaine as "Sherlock Holmes."

Wed. Sept. 1st, at 5-30 p.m. sharp
SPECIAL REDUCED PRICE MATINEE
**"MR. PIM PASSES BY."**
Prices as usual.
PLANS at ROSE & Co. upto 6 p. m. After 7 p. m. plan for to-night's Attraction at the THEATRE. Seats booked by Telephone No. 288 must be taken up before 9-15 p. m. sharp.

**Messrs. K. D. & Bros.**
will shortly release in Bombay
Their great exclusive Western Serial
**The Lightning Bryce**
Watch when and where.

FINAL INSTALMENT
of the Brother's dominant Serial
**The Mystery of 13**
Final Instalment
AT THE
**MAJESTIC**
NEXT WEEK
A Maharishtra
Special production
**Sairandhri**
An interesting episode from the Famous Indian epic MAHABHARATA
ALSO THE
**Indian National Congress**
(Special Season 1918)
SEE Mr. B. G. HORNIMAN, Mr. PAL, Mr MALAVIA and other National Heroes.
A Precious opportunity to see
**Your lost hero Mr. TILAK taking active part in the Congress.**
Four Shows, daily at 5-15, 7, 8-45 and 10-30 p.m.
TRY TO ATTEND
A SPECIAL PRIZE MATINEE ON WEDNESDAY AT 3-30

## MADAN THEATRES LIMITED ATTRACTIONS.

### THE EXCELSIOR
Daily at 6-30 p.m.

Last nights of the famous Spanish-American Entertainer:
**DON G. MERLE**
MERRY MOMENTS IN MODERN MAGIC
MAGIC, MIRTH, AND MYSTERY
**Another Complete Change of Illusions**

**"AROUND TOWN"**
Something absolutely new
The brightest and best topical
PAT E GAZETTE

**"T SHADOWS"**
11th Episode of the
Thrilling French Serial
PATHE REVIEW.

### THE EMPIRE
Special Holiday Matinee To-day at 4-30 p.m and at 6-30 8-15 and 10 p. m.

A Splendid VITAGRAPH Blue Ribbon Feature
**Alice Joyce & Marc Macdermott**
**"A Woman between Friends"**
From the Famous Novel by Robert W. Chambers "Between Friend.

### THE EMPRESS
Near Grant Road Tram Terminus.

BOMBAY'S COOLEST & MOST BEAUTIFUL PICTURE THEATRE
SPECIAL HOLIDAY MATINEE TO-DAY AT 4-30 P.M. and at 6-30, 8-15 & 10 p.m
A Marvellous Picturization of EMPEY'S World Famous Book
**"OVER THE TOP"**
Is the one story of life in the trenches that has touched every responsible soul in the Allied Nations. Since the book was published 250 copies have been sold during every business hour every day—or better than four copies every minute. In all more than 3,000,000 people have read it.
See this Wonder Book brought to Life, and it Features
SERGT. **ARTHUR GUY EMPEY (Himself).**

### IMPERIAL

THERE ARE FIFTY-SEVEN VARIETIES OF LOVE MAKING
See
**LEW CODY**
THE MASTER OF THEM ALL
IN
**"The Beloved Cheater"**
TO-NIGHT
Time 7, 8-45, & 10-30, p.m. Saturdays Matinee at 5 p.m. and Sundays at 3-30 & 5-15 p.m

PROGRESSING FAMOUSLY !
The Interest and Enthusiusm aroused by the Eclair super Picture—Romance.
**"The Son of The Night"**
have not abated a bit Eager audeinces Rail the Bandit Chief—the handsome, heroic, humane knight-valiant in the flower of his Manhood, seeting with Revenge yet softened by Love, the intrepid, invincible
SON OF THE NIGHT"
6 Reels 6,000 feets
The Third Week—of sensation and surprises, Come, while there is yet time,
**West-End Cinema**
( NEW CHURNEY ROAD ).
NOTE:— Owing to the BAKRI-ID HOLIDAY to day there will be five Shows this Evening: 3-30 ( Prize Show ); 5-30 (Prize Show ); 7; 8-45; 10-15 p. m. (S.T.)

**Messrs. K. D. & Bros.**
will shortly release in Bombay
Their great exclusive Western Serial
**The Lightning Bryce**
Watch when and where.

LAST 3 PERFORMANCES
at the
Elphinstone Theatre
**Balvant Sangit Mandali**
will perform their Last performances
on
Wednesday 25th August 1920 at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Saturday 28th August 1920, at 8 p.m. (S.T.)
Sunday 29th August 1920 at 3 p.m. (S.T.)
**BHAVBANDHAN**
After these last performances the Company will go to sholapurond thence to Hydrabad nest week.
Secretary.

## AMUSEMENT.

**Messrs. K. D. & Bros.**
will shortly release in Bombay
Their great exclusive Western Serial
**The Lightning Bryce**
Watch when and where.

**VILCASSIM BROS.**
TAILORS AND OUTFITTERS
TAJ MAHAL HOTEL,
BOMBAY.
Are now showing a complete and new stock of Woollen, Silk and cotton Suitings, Collars, Ties, Silk and Lisle thresd socks, infact everything required for Gentlemen's outfitting.
*Inspection Invited,*
*Prices strictly moderate.*

It goes without saying that
**Ballwalla & Homi**
who have their Show-rooms at Hornby Road opposite Whiteaway and Kalbadevi Road are the
LEADING OPTICIANS OF BOMBAY.
Enterprize and progress are their watch words and if you are in need of anything the newest, the latest in the Spectacle Line you cannot do better than have a peep in one of their Show-rooms.
They possess unrivalled testimonials from such high personages as H. H. the Maharaja of Rajpipla, H. H. the Raja of Jawhar, H. H. the Thakore Saheb of Gondal, the Hon. Sir D. D. Daver, Justice of the High Court the Hon. Sir Jamsetji Jeejibhoy, Bart., Sir D. J. Tata and a host of others, some to the effect that their complicated Lenses which could not be got anywhere else in India, were supplied on demand by BALLIWALLA & HOMI, the workmanship of which is as good as any of Europe or America.
They have the unique distinction of having won more than one gold medal, for superb craftsmanship.

**Karnik's AGUE Mixture.**
is THE tried for Ague. Intermittents & all sorts of Malarial Fevers. Price As. 12/-
KARNIK Depot BOMBAY 4.
**Karnik's AGUE Mixture.**

A REAL ECONOMY.
Its the truest economy to ride a genuine B. S. A. Bicycle. Besides saving you time and money and being a source of pleasure, you are certain of years of cycling, free from trouble and at little expense. For over 60 years B. S. A. materials and workmanship have been famous for their high quality.
*B. S. A. Lists free from*
The Wellington Cycle & Motor Co. - Bombay

Muffins for Tea.
Ask cook to make some real old-fashioned English muffins for tea to-day. They will be light and digestible if he uses "Raisley." To-morrow try the delicious little "Raisley" rolls, but be sure they are raised with
Raisley
The SURE raising powder
Formerly called "Paisley Flour."

*In Aid of the Covernton Social Service League of the Elphinstone College, Bombay.*

THE SHRI ARYA NAITIK NATAK SAMAJ
will stage their popular Gujarati Drama
**"SARASWATI-CHANDRA"**
in
BALLIWALA'S GRAND THEATRE
CORNER GRANT ROAD,
on
TUESDAY, 31st Aug., 1920
in the presence of
SIR CHIMANLAL H. SETALVAD, Kt.
Judge of the Bombay High Court and Vice-Chancellor of the Bombay University.

Tickets can be had at the Elphinstone College Library between 11-30 a.m. and 4-30 p.m. on week days and at the Theatre on Sundays.

M. M. GIDVANI,
Elphinstone College,
16th August, 1920.

PUBLIC SUPPORT IS EARNESTLY SOLICITED.

**WHY LOOK OLD?**
**SAMPLE FREE.**
Our **Hair Dye Powder** instantaneously turns the white hairs into natural deep black and makes them, smooth, shining and lasting jet black.
This **Hair Dye** is the best cheapest and easiest in use.
**Price One phial Re. 1.**
**Small phial As. 8.**
Postage 1 to 3 phials As. 4.
On remittance of Rs. 4 a sample phial is sent free of postage.

Telegrams:— "RAJVAID", Calcutta.
**RAJVAID SRI BAMANDASJI KAVIRAJ,**
*Head Office :—152, Harrison Road, Calcutta.*

# COMMERCIAL.

## CABLE QUOTATIONS.

### COTTON.

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

| Months. | To-day's prices. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 22.24 |
| Sept. | .. |
| Oct. | 21.10+89 |
| Nov. | .. |
| Dec. | 20.05+11 |
| Jan. | 19.81—10 |
| Feb. | .. |
| Mar. | 19.29— 9 |
| April | .. |
| May | 18.89— 9 |
| June | .. |
| July | 18.54— 9 |

Prices taken at 10-10 a.m. nearest actual values.

CLOSING PRICES.

Liverpool, Aug. 23rd.

| Months. | To-day's price. |
|---|---|
| Aug. | 21.25+99 |
| Oct. | 20.05+84 |
| Jan. | 18.99+72 |
| Mar. | 18.55+65 |

AMERICAN MARKETS.

New York, Aug. 23rd.

| | |
|---|---|
| Futures at New York Oct. | 25.93—1.34 |
| " " " Jan. | 24.13—1.25 |
| " " " Mar. | 23.97—1.54 |

## BOMBAY MARKETS.

### COTTON.

(From Our Correspondent.)

Aug. 24.

The settlement rate to-day for Fully Good Broach was Rs. 453, and for Good Southerns Rs. 478.

The Marwadi bazaar opened at Rs. 263 for Fine Oomra Sept. and improved to Rs. 265 which was the rate at 3 p.m. The bazaar closed at Rs. 263½. Colaba market was closed on account of meeting of marwaris. Ready cotton was in moderate demand. Prices were steady.

The market will be closed to-morrow for a Public Holiday (Bakri-Id.

## CLOSING QUOTATIONS AT 6 P. M.

| | |
|---|---|
| Fully Good Bengal | } Market closed |
| Fine Oomras | } No quotations. |
| Good Southerns | } |

## COTTON CONTRACTS BOARD.

SETTLEMENT RATES 24TH AUG. 1920.

| | Rs |
|---|---|
| Fully Good M.G. Bengal | Sept. 208 |
| Fine M.G. Oomra | Sept. 363 |
| Good M.G. Southerns | Sept./Oct. 422 |

## SPOT QUOTATIONS.

| Description. | Super fine. | Fine. | F.G. | Good | Delivery |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| M.G. Bengal | .. | 243 | 218 | 193 | Ready. |
| M.G. Sind-Punjab | .. | 243 | 218 | 193 | " |
| M.G. Oomra No. 3. | 307 | 272 | 232 | .. | " |
| M.G.Central P No. 1 | 398 | 364 | 334 | .. | " |
| M.G.Central P No. 2 | 364 | 329 | 294 | .. | " |
| M.G. Broach | .. | 473 | 453 | 437 | " |
| " Southern No. 5 | .. | .. | 493 | 473 | 453 |
| M.G. F. Americas. | .. | 538 | 518 | 503 | " |
| Saw G. Dharwar | .. | 503 | 485 | 470 | " |

## RECEIPTS.

The folowing are the receipts of cotton produce, etc., for the 48 hours ending 6 p.m. on 23rd Aug. 1920.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton | 4,214 | bales. |
| Wheat | 6,230 | Cwts. |
| Linseed | 10,982 | " |
| Rape, etc. | 2,367 | " |
| Gingellyseed | 27 | " |
| Poppyseed | 412 | " |
| Groundnuts | Nil | |
| Castorseed | 312 | " |
| Rice | 1,336 | " |
| Myrabollams | 248 | " |
| Cottonseed | 10,263 | " |
| Mowraseed | 4,926 | " |
| Gram | 1,165 | " |
| Jowar | 70 | " |
| Masur | Nil | |
| Barley | 312 | " |
| Bajree | 1,688 | " |
| Coal | 3,286 | Tons. |

## BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, August 24th.

| | Market Rates. |
|---|---|
| Bank Telegraphic | 1/10 3/8 |
| Bank Demand | 1/10 7/16 |
| Acceptance 3m/s | 1/11⅛ |
| Fcs. Demand | 129 |
| American Dollars | 302 |
| Hongkong " | 232 |
| Shanghai | 326 |
| Japan | 153 |
| Singap | 125½ |

Market Steady.

## BOMBAY-CHINA YARN MARKETS.

DAILY QUOTATION RATES.

August, 24th 1920.

| | per M. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| David | No. 10 | 1 0 0 |
| Bapurji | No. 10½ | 1 0 3 |
| Curimbhai | No. 12½ | 1 2 6 |
| Bapurji | No. 61 | 2 12 9 |
| Japan | No. 40/1 | 2 7 0 |
| Do. | No. 42/2 | 2 7 3 |
| Do. | No. 2/60 | 2 7 6 |


## A STRANGE FACT ABOUT INDIGESTION.

A strange fact about indigestion with which comparatively few people are acquainted is that nine times out of ten pain in the stomach after eating is due to food fermentation and acidity, which, as any doctor or chemist can tell you, is almost instantly relived by taking half a tea-spoonful of *Bisurated* Magnesia (powder form) in a little water immediately after eating or whenever pain is felt. Your medical or pharmaceutical friend could also inform you that the reason of the efficacy of *Bisurated* Magnesia is simplicity itself. *Bisurated* Magnesia is a natural neutraliser and most deadly foe of acidity. It abhors acidity as nature abhors a vacuum, and seeks, instantly it comes into contact with an acid, to nullify it and render it impotent, powerless, and totally incapable of the slightest harm. That is why so many thousands of people have good cause to praise *Bisurated* Magnesia, and why you should commence taking it to-day. *Bisurated* Magnesia is obtainable of chemists everywhere and full instructions are given on every bottle. If everyone would adopt this simple plan indigestion, dyspepsia, sour stomach, gas and flatulence would soon be unknown.

Bisurated Magnesia is one of the best remedies for Indigestion and is also obtainable in tablet form.


## METAL.

Issued rates for Brass and Copper Daily Quotations

August, 24th 1920.

| | per md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Brass | 3/4 | 88 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 88 8 0 |
| Do. | 1¼ | 88 8 0 |
| Do. | 1½ | 88 8 0 |
| Do. | 1¾ | 88 0 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 88 0 0 |

## COPPER RATES.

August, 24th 1920.

| | Per Md. | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|---|
| Copper | 3/4 | 83 0 0 |
| Do. | 1 | 83 0 0 |
| Do. | 1¼ | 83 0 0 |
| Do. | 1½ | 85 0 0 |
| Do. | 1¾ | 85 0 0 |
| Do. | 2 | 85 0 0 |
| Japanese Copper Barrs | | 26 8 0 |
| Panch teka Joint | | 53 8 0 |
| Copper English-Barrs | | 53 8 0 |
| Brass-Barrs | | 39 0 0 |

## WHEAT AND SEEDS.

The Bombay Wheat and Seeds daily Quotations Bazar Rates.

Bombay, Aug. 24th 1920. 6 p. m

| Ready. | Bazar Terms. | Bali Delivery. |
|---|---|---|
| | Rs. a. p. | Rs a. p. |
| Wheat White, Delhi 70-80 | 57 0 0 | 8 8 0 |
| " " Cawnpore 70-80 | 54 0 0 | 8 3 0 |
| " Karachi Bangla | 55 0 0 | 8 3 0 |
| Rapeseed, Brown Delhi | 12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| " " Cawnpore | 12 12 0 | 13 4 0 |
| " Yellow Cawapore | 12 12 0 | 14 4 0 |
| Linseed, Brown Bold | 16 13 0 | 17 8 0 |
| " Thin | 16 0 0 | 16 12 0 |
| Teaseed. White 85-15 | 93 0 0 | 19 0 0 |
| " Gajar 75-85 | 84 0 0 | 17 8 0 |
| " Gajar 50-5 | 77 0 0 | 16 0 0 |
| " Black | 64 0 0 | 13 8 0 |
| Poppyseed, White | 16 8 0 | 17 8 0 |
| Groundnuts | 87 0 0 | 13 0 0 |
| Mowraseed | 7 14 0 | 8 4 0 |
| Barley | 42 0 0 | .. .. |
| Castorseed | 55 0 0 | 11 6 0 |
| Cottonseeds | 35 0 0 | 6 1 0 |

| Forward: | Rs. a. p. |
|---|---|
| Wheat May | 9 0 6 |
| Wheat Aug.-Sept. | 8 15 3 |
| Linseed May | 18 7 9 |
| Linseed Sept. | 17 8 9 |

## MONEY AND SHARE MARKET.

BOMBAY, August 24.

Bar Gold Ready, Rs. 23/5.
Bar Silver Ready, Rs. 108/8.

EXCHANGE.

T. T. on London, 1/10 7/16.
D. D. on London, 1/10 1/2.
3. Mst D/a, 1/11 1/4.
D. D. on Paris, Frc 440.
3. Mst D/a, Frc 510.
T. T. on Japan, Rs. 143.
60 D/st D/p, Rs. 138.
American Cross Rate, dollar 3.59.
Paris, Frc 51.
London Silver spot D., 60/14.
London Silver Forward D., 60/14.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent. War Loan, 82.
5½ per cent. War Bonds due 1920-22, 98/12.
4 per cent. Conversion Loan, 77.
4 per cent. Terminable Loan, 93.
3½ per cent. Paper, 58/8.
4 per cent. Municipal Long dated, 65.
4 per cent. Municipal Short dated, 90.
4 per cent. Port Trust Long dated, 66.
4 per cent. Port Trust Short dated, 66.
4 per cent. City Improvement Trust Long dated, 65.
5 per cent. Municipal Tanas, 90.
5 per cent. Municipal Sanitary, 91½ to 92½.

BANK RATES.

Bank of Bombay, 5 per cent.
Bank of Bengal, 5 per cent.
Bank of Madras, 6 per cent.

SHARES.

The market was weak on account of speculators selling.

The following are the closing quotations of the Bombay Stock Exchange:—

COTTON MILLS.

Ah. Advance 2,780, Bradbury 865, Coorla 2,900, Fazulbhoy 1,760, Hornbor 3,880, Morarji 6,100n, Premier 250m, Standard 3,200, Bombay Cotton 1,240, Central India 5,300, Currimbhoy 1,290, Finlay 1,305, Luxmi Cotton 3,500, New Great 9874, Shapurji 420, Swadeshi 5,400, Bombay Dyeing 3,500 Colaba Land 3,025, David 1,775, Kastoorchand 2,250, Madhowji 4,150, Pearls 1,265, Sholapur 15,500, Vishnu Cotton 1,800.

RAILWAYS.

Ah. Dholka 104, Cen. Prov. Ry. 91, Sindh Lt. Ry 125xd. Ah. Prantij 555, Hoshiarpur 67. Upper Sindh 82xd. Amritsar Patti 94, Sialkote 70xd, Tapti Valley 580.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Andhra Valley 890, B. Burma N. I. 280pr, B. Flour 2,900n, Katni Ordy 250n, Tata Iron Defd. 860, Tata Bank 32, Alcock 820, Bt. Burma Pet 16½, B. Steam 470, Katni Defd 1,300, Tata Hydro 1,070, Scindia Steam As. 4pr, B. Burma 740xd, B. Tramway 880, Bundi Cement 44, Tata Iron Ordy 150, Tata Oil 255, B. I. G. Ins. As. 8pr.

### RAILWAY COMPANIES.

| | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Dholka Ry. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 7% | 104 |
| Ahmedabad Prantej Ry. | 500 | do. | 8% | 555 |
| Amritsar Patty | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 8% | 94 |
| Central Provinces Ry. | 100 | June-Jan. | 5% | 91 |
| Chaparmukh-Silghat | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 4% | 75 |
| Dhond Baramati | 100 | Jan.-July | 5% | 69 |
| Futwah-Islampur Rs. 50. | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 4% | 50 |
| Guserat Ry. | 100 | June-Jan. | 5% | 73 |
| Hoshiarpur Doab | 100 | Jan.-July | 4% | 67 |
| Larkhana Railway. | 100 | .. | 4% | 65 |
| Mandra Bhon Ry. Rs. 90. | 100 | April-Oct. | 5% | 58 x.d. |
| Mymensingh Bhairab Bazaar Ry. | 100 | .. | 5% | 70 |
| Pachora Jamner | 100 | Jan.-July | 5% | 70 |
| Sara Sirajganj Ry. | 100 | May-Nov. | 5% | 67 x.d. |
| Sialkot Narowal | 100 | April-Oct. | 5% | 70 x.d. |
| Sind Light Rys. Ld. | 100 | July-Dec. | 10% | 115 |
| Upper Sind Light Ry. | 100 | .. | 5% | 82 x.d. |
| Tapti Valley Ry. | 500 | April-Aug. | 9% | 580 |
| The Khulna Bhagirghat Ry. | 100 | .. | 4% | 100 |

### PRESS COMPANIES.

| | Rs. | | Last Div. p.a. | Rs. | Rs. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Akbar | 50 | May | | 27 | 450 |
| Albert Bombay | 1,000 | Nov. | | 45 | 600 |
| Bellary Press | 275 | Aug. | | 10 | 100 |
| Broach City | 200 | Oct. | | 20 | 150 |
| Fort | 475 | Nov. | | 50 | 301.250 |
| Godavery Valley | 100 | .. | | 6 | 45 |
| Harveyand Sabhpty | 500 | July | | 70 | 800 |
| Indian Cotton | 125 | Oct. | | 15 | 150 |
| Jivanji Press | 100 | Aug. | | 15 | 135 |
| Jumna Ging. & P. Co. Ltd. | 1,000 | .. | | 7% | 550 |
| Karachi Press Co. | 500 | .. | | 40 | 700 |
| Mahmudpura Cts. | 100 | .. | | 8 | 130 |
| Mahuva | 200 | Oct. | | Nil. | 195 |
| Manmar Mfg. | 250 | Aug. | | 15 | 205 |
| New East Indian | 1,000 | Sept. | | 200 | 2,800 |
| New Mofussil Co. | 400 | Nov. | | 90 | 1,125 |
| New Bazar | 500 | Oct. | | 50 | 525 |
| New Prince of Wales | 500 | Oct. | | 50 | 952 1/2 |
| Sind | 400 | Nov. | | Nil. | 1,250 |
| Surat City | 200 | Oct. | | 10 | 200 |
| Volkert U. P. Co. Ltd. | 500 | Sept. | | 35 | 553 |

### MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

| Names and Amount Paid up. | Face value. | Div. Paid | Last Div. % Op. | Quotation nett to buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | Rs. | |
| Andhra Velley O 650 | 1,000 | .. | 4% | 830 |
| Andhra Velley P 600 | 1,000 | .. | 4% | 900 |
| Ahmedabad Elec. | 100 | .. | 10% | 220 |
| Alcock Ashdown Co. | 100 | Oct.-May | 100 | 320 |
| All India U. Co. Ld. Rs 20. | 100 | August | .. | 4 |
| Bamanqua | 5 | .. | .. | 5 |
| Back Bay Bath | 50 | .. | 6 | 50 nom. |
| Badham Pile | 70 | .. | 10 | 104 |
| Baroda Tram Co. | 100 | Feb.-Aug. | Nil. | 40 |
| Brick and Tile | 100 | .. | Nil. | 50 |
| By. Burma T. Corporta | 125 | .. | 30 | 740 x.d. |
| By. Burma T. Corporta New Issue 25 | 125 | .. | 7 1/2 | 240 Pr. |
| British Burma Petroleum | 8 | Mar.-Oct. | As. 4 | 16/8 |
| By. Electric Supply P and T. Co. Ltd. O | £10 | .. | 6 | 15 |
| B'by Ice Mfg. | £10 | .. | 10½ | 840 |
| Bombay Flour Mill. | 40 | .. | 2 | 20 |
| Bombay Steam O Navigation Co. P | 500 | Jan.-Aug. | 500 | 2,800 n. |
| Bundi Hydraulic Lime and Cement | 250 | Mar.-Sept. Oct. | 12½ 6% | 470 190 |
| Central M. Co., Ltd. | 10 | .. | 3 | 44 |
| Empire of I. Life Rs. 50 | 10 | .. | 2 | 30 |
| The Eastern O Chemical Co. D2ah | 500 | April | 42% | 400 |
| Indian Cement Co., O | 15 | " | 10% | 24 |
| Katni Cement D P | 10 | .. | .. | 45 |
| Indian Cotton Oil Co. O100 P200 | 40 100 250 | .. Dec.-July Dec.-July | 44½ 7% 7% | 1,300 250 n. 75 nom. 215 |
| John Roberts & Co. | 100 | Oct.-July | 15 | 230 |
| Jost's Eng. Co., Ltd. | 50 | Oct. | 40 | 165 |
| Kemp & Co. | 200 | July | 20 | 190 |
| Kurramjee Leading Rs. 75. | 200 | .. | Nil. | 140 |
| Marcks & Co. | 100 | July | 10 | 95 |
| McKenzies Ltd. | 100 | .. | 30 | 705 |
| Marsland Price Co. | 100 | .. | 4% | 90 |
| Marsland [illegible] | 100 | .. | 7 | 80 |
| New Union Jute Mills | 100 | .. | 25 | 220 |
| O. Govt. S. Life A. Rs. 50 | 200 | May | 30 | 500 |
| Phillips & Co. | 40 | July | 7½ | 50 |
| Port Canning Co. | 1,000 | Sept. | 50 | 770 |
| Shivrajpur Syndicate | 10 | .. | 2 | 3 4/8 |
| Sirdar Carbne Gas Co. | 100 | Mar.-Aug. | 35% | 150 |
| Sidley Ice Mfg. Co. | 100 | .. | 6 | 100 |
| Swadeshi Stores | 100 | Sept. | 20% | 150 |
| Tata IronSteel Co. D | 75 | Sept. | 9 | 237 1/2 |
| P | 150 | Mar.-Sept | 6% | 112 1/2 |
| Tata Iron Or (N) 30 | 75 | .. | Nil. | 115 |
| " Dif (" )100 | 400 | .. | Nil. | 690 |
| Tata Hydro Elec. O | 1,000 | Jan. | 35 | 1,070 |
| " "Iron" Pref (second) | 1,000 10 | Jan. .. | 35 100 | 900 6 prm. |
| Tata Hydro Deb. Con Rs | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 5½% | 6% prm. |
| Thacker & Co. | 50 | June | 80% | 320 |
| Telephone Co. | 50 | .. | 5 | 185 |
| Tata Oil Mills | 100 | .. | .. | 255 |
| B—Buy. D—Cum D Iv. E—Ex Dividend. | N. | —Nominal | Nil. | premium. |

### SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

| | | | Half Year div. | |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ahmedabad Advance | 500 | April-Oct. | Rs. 10 | 2,750 |
| Alliance Cotton | 100 | .. | .. | 405 |
| Akola | 100 | .. | 5 | 120 |
| By Cotton Manufg. | 500 | .. | 40 | 1,240 |
| By. Dyeing & Mfg. Co. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 330 | 3,500 |
| Bombay United | 250 | .. | 25 | 265 |
| Bradbury Mills | 250 | .. | 80 | 750 |
| Century | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 300 | 1,22/8 |
| Central India | 500 | May-Nov. | 95 | 6,300 |
| Central India P. | 500 | May-Nov. | 5% | 400 |
| China | 1,000 | Apl.-Oct. | 50 | 4,500 |
| Colaba Land & Mill. | 700 | .. | 150 | 3,025 |
| Coorla | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 300 | 2,900 |
| Cresent | 100 | do. | 15 | 685 |
| Currimbhoy | 250 | do. | 15 | 1,290 |
| David | 250 | do. | Nil. | 1,775 |
| Dawn | 230 | do. | 60 | 420 |
| Edward Sassoon | 200 | May-Nov. | 15 | 715 |
| Emperor Edward | 200 | do. | 65 | 350 |
| Fazulbhoy | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 7 | 1,760 |
| Framji Petit | 250 | May | 150 | 2,700 |
| Finlay Mills | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 50 | 1,305 |
| Gold Mohor | 250 | .. | 125 | 1,800 |
| Globe | 100 | .. | Nil. | 390 |
| Hindustan | 100 | .. | 140 | 2,350 |
| Hyderabad | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 200 | 1,000 |
| Ind. Dyeing and Bleaching | 100 | do. | 12½ | 225 |
| Indian Manufg. | 1,000 | .. | 100 | 2,100 |
| Indo-China Mfg. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | 15 | 250 |
| Indore Malwa | 100 | April-Oct. | 20 | 587/8 x.d. |
| Jamshed Manufg. | 250 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 345 |
| Jewraj Baloo | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 40 | 2,010 |
| Kastoorchand | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | Nil. | 2,250 |
| Khandesh | 1,000 | June-Dec. | 150 | 3,690 |
| Khatao | 1,000 | June.Dec. | 700 | 50 |
| Kohinoor | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 200 | 3,830 |
| Lakshmi Cotton | 1,000 | Mar.-Aug. | 150 | 4,150 |
| Madhowji Dharamsi | 500 | April-Sept. | 125 | 4,100 |
| Mathuradas Mills | 500 | .. | 100 | 1,250 xrt. |
| Madras United | 1,000 | June.-Dec. | 50 | 2,500 |
| Maneckji Petit | 1,000 | Mar.-Sept. | 200 | 5,350 n. |
| Mayer Sassoon | 100 | do. | Nil. | 400 n. |
| Morarjee Gocouldas | 1,000 | .. | 200 | 6,100 n. |
| Nawab of Cambay | 500 | April-Oct. | 20 | 400 |
| New Great Eastern. | 200 | .. | 30 | 98 7/8 |
| NewCity of Bombay | 500 | April-Oct. | 150 | 940 n. |
| Pabaney | 250 | .. | 15 | 61 7/8 n |
| Pearl | 250 | .. | 225 | 1,385 |
| Phoenix | 100 | Mar.-Sept. | 50 | 1,085 xd. |
| Planet Mill. | 100 | .. | 5 | 245 |
| Premier | 95 | .. | Nil. | 235 n. |
| Presidency | 125 | Jan.-July. | Nil | 400 |
| Sassoon Cotton | 1,000 | April-Oct. | 80 | 1,960 |
| Sassoon Silk | 500 | April | 50 | 600 |
| Sir ShapurjiBroacha Mills | 100 | .. | Nil. | 420 |
| Sholapore | 1,000 | do. | 250 | 1,550 |
| Simplex | 250 | June.-Dec. | Nil. | 875 xrt. |
| Standard Mills | 500 | Mar.-Sept. | 80 | 3,240 |
| Swan | 250 | Oct. | 50 | 1,350 |
| Swadeshi | 500 | Mar.-Oct. | 150 | 5,400 |
| Tata O | 500 | .. | Nil. | 8,400 |
| Tata P | 500 | .. | 5½ | 425 |
| Union Mill | 500 | .. | 9 | 725 |
| Vishnu Cotton O | 500 | .. | 75 | 1,500 |
| P | 500 | .. | 7 | 500 |
| Western India | 1,000 | .. | 150 | 1,325 |
| Mysore Spinning | 250 | Feb.-Aug | 10 | 950 |

### BANKS.

| Names and Amount Paid up. | Face value. | Div. Paid. | Last Div. % p.a. | Quotation nett to buyers. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | Rs. | | | Rs. |
| INDIAN BANKS. | | | | |
| Allahabad Bank | 100 | Feb.-Aug. | 18% | 320 |
| Alliance Bk of Simla Ld. | 100 | Jan.-Aug. | 17% | 305 |
| Bank of Baroda Rs. 50 | 100 | Jan.-July | 11% | 85 |
| Bank of Bombay | 203 | .. | 12% | 2,300 x.d. |
| Bank of Bengal | 500 | Jan.-July | 17% | 1,700 |
| Bank of India Rs. 50 | 600 | do. | 14% | 136 x.d. |
| Bank of Madras | 500 | do. | 12% | 1,600 |
| Central Bk of India Rs. 25 | 50 | .. | 12% | 42 |
| Central Co-op Bk Rs. 50 | 50 | .. | 7% | 43 |
| Bank of Mora | 25 | Feb.-Oct. | 9% | 25 |
| The Tata Indl. Bk. Rs. 15 | 75 | .. | 12% | 32 |
| EXCHANGE BKS. | | | | |
| Chartered Bank | 20 | April-Oct. | 15% | £59 1/0 |
| Eastern Bank, Ld. £4 | 10 | .. | 7% | 60 |
| Mercantile Bank 12½ A 12½ B | 25 | Mar.-Sept. Sept.-Mar. | 4% 14% | 4 3/10d. 43.10 |
| Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation | £ 123 | .. | 33% | £120 |
| National Bank of India £12½ | £25 | .. | 20% | 50 25 |

## COLOMBO MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, August 24.

Nearly one million and seven and half lakh pounds were offered at to-day's tea sale. Competition for Fine tea was keen, resulting in the pushing of prices. Good Medium Brokens were firm and sometimes dearer, but Orange Pekoes and Pekoes sold irregularly. Medium kind were in fair demand and remained firm. Common sorts were easier, while the Commonest were neglected. Good Liquoring and Grainy Fannings were firm. Dusts were easier.

Two parcels of copra arrived at Grand pass to-day, of which one went direct to the European firm, the other fetched Rs. 105 and a half. Business was transacted in Fort at 107 and a half.

# JALLIANWALA BAG

## "FINALLY AND ABSOLUTELY SECURED"

## APPEAL FOR REMAINING 4 LAKHS

(From Our Correspondent.)

AMRITSAR, Aug. 21.

Mr. Girdharlal, Secretary, Jallianwala Bag Memorial Committee writes:—

The case pending in local courts about the Jallianwala Bagh is amicably settled with owners. The price amount to Rs. 5,60,472 is paid. The Bagh is now finally and absolutely secured for the nation. Total receipts amount to Rs. 6,64,965. The balance in hand, after deducting the price paid, is Rs. 1,04,491 only.

The following subscriptions have been received since publication of the last list:—Bhera 300; Bhalwal 530; Kamalia 43-8; Behrampur 109-4; Balaspur 74-4 Maidaniecap Maidaninaputum 500; Jamrud 101-4; Bakloh 103; Belgaum Sawadeshi Stores 135-1; Geomalkwada 110-13; Karachi 201; Calcutta through Harkishanlal 550; Sindhi Jewellers, Calcutta 677, Bhatia Corps, Calcutta 1,000; Bharamtitra, Calcutta 434; Shadujia 25; Rampur, Simla 50; Jhansi 56; Tipperah 57-8; Sylhet 20; Madras 250; Ferozepore 15; Nadalansaheb 100; Nankana 56-4; Shikohabad 56; Peshawar 40; Bagarhat Khulna 64; Dhalera 168-1, Arya Samaj, Jaora 70; Jhelum 1,000; Pragpur Kangra 11-13; Beawar 2,000; Poona Sarbajanj Sabha 86-10; Forbesganj 145-12; Bombay 45,400; Gujrati Hindu Stree Mandal 1,000; Ahmedabad 3,000; Benares 1,200; Satyagrahasram, Ahmedabad 1,000; Calcutta 500; Krishnanagar 90, Muthra 150 (instead of 100 wrongly reported before) Brigobindpur 200; Montgomery 100; Puganda 500; Thana Home Rule League 501; Navajivan Press 1086; Nagpur 1,809; Hathras 500; Puttoki 957-4; Dehra Dun 128; Buxar 50; Khurianwala 100; Lahore 517; Dehra Ismail Khan 151; Multan 200; Jhangmaghiana 121; Amritsar 3,800.

The persons who have not yet paid promised amounts are requested to send, the same immediately.

WANTED RS. 4 LAKHS AT ONCE.

The appeal issued by the Committee is for ten lakhs in order to enable the Committee to give definite shape to the memorial, it is essential that the remaining four lakhs be collected without any further delay. All desirous of contributing to this great All-India National Memorial will kindly pay the utmost they can at once, District Congress and Khilafat Committees, Muslim and Home Rule Leagues as also Jallianwala Bagh Memorial Fund Collection Committees will please make strenuous efforts to realise monies in their respective places, and lose no time in forwarding it to Amritsar. Demands on the public purse in this vast country are bound to be many, and it behoves all Congressmen and well-wishers of Motherland ti bestir themselves in right earnest, and to see that the required amount, viz., four lakhs to complete the present appeal of the Committee, is fully subscribed in the quickest possible time.

## "RECALL THE PRESENT GOVERNOR."

### CEYLON PEOPLE'S ASSOCIATION'S DEMAND.

(From Our Correspondent.)

COLOMBO, Aug. 23.

The Peoples Association of Ceylon held a committee meeting on Saturday the 21st when a resolution was passed asking for the recall of Governor William Manning and the appointment of some one more sympathetic towards the people and capable of winning their confidence and co-operation.

## CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 23.

The market to-day opened firm. Coal shares were still in inquiry with prices generally steady, the quotation for Burrakur however eased off slightly. In the jute section there was not very much doing and prices closed in buyers' favour. In the miscellaneous section, Allahabad Bank shares were again in demand rising to Rs. 307. Bank of Bengal were also in demand and improved to Rs. 1,800. Sugar shares were steady. There is brisk buying of Kesorams which advanced to Rs. 23-12 but fell away later owing to profit-taking. Dunbars were weaker and closed easier. The following were the closing quotations:—

Coal:—Burrakur 54, Fularibad 13-4, Minto 33, Sathgram 10-6, Sudamdih 4-2, Sutikdih 14-12.

Jute:—Anglo India 483, Alliance 895 and 880 sl, Auckland 466-8, Budge Budge 710 sl, Century 10-8 Ex Rights, Clive 390, Delta 760 Empire 100-8, Howrah 60-4, Kamarhatty 1,044 Kanknarrah 803, Kelvin 1,342, Lansdowne 542 and 554 sl, Northbrook 101, Reliance 61, Standard 742, Union 1,118.

Miscellaneous:—Allahabad Bank 307, Agra United Mills 10-14, Acme Oil 5-8, Bengal Assam Steam 312, Bank of Bengal 1,800, British India Corporation (ord) 13-8 deferred 22, Britannia Biscuits 8-2, British Ceylon Corporation 16-8, British India Tobacco 10-2, Carew and Coy 135, Calcutta Tramways Ltd 73, Calcutta Oil and Cake 13-4, Central Provinces Cement 11, Dunbar Cotton 678, Darjeeling Himalayan Railway (ord) 173 (def) 70-8, Fertilizers 7-14, Hume Pipe 17-12, Howrah Oil 32-4, Indian Iron and Steel (ord) 104. New 7-8 prem. Indian Galvanizing (new) 0-12 prem, Indo Burmah Tin 7, Kesoram Cotton 22-4, Kluang Rubber 8-6, Kumardhubi Engineering 32-4, Madan Theatres 15-8, New Savan Sugar 16-12, Pioneer Sugar 21, Ryam Sugar 38-12 c.d. and 35 x.d., Rusha Engineering 328, Somastipore Sugar 18-8, Tata Industrial Bank 21-8.

Government paper 3½ per cent. was quoted at Rs. 59-4 and small lots at 59-8. War Bonds short dated 98-8, 1925 at 99 and 1928 at 99-8 per cent.


# TRANSPORT

MADE EASY

since **WICHITA** Trucks have been on the market.

**WICHITA**

has proved itself under all conditions and usages to be absolutely RELIABLE.

## The Ideal Transport Co., Ltd.,

*SOLE AGENTS FOR*

Bombay Presidency; (excluding SIND.)

233, HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

TELE. 2880.

## EMINENT PHYSICIANS PRAISE ZAM-BUK.

THE BEST SKIN REMEDY IN THE WORLD.

Zam-Buk is constantly receiving hearty endorsement from European and Native doctors and nurses who readily recognize the exceptional merit of this unique soothing, antiseptic skin-healer, which is entirely free from animal fats, and is never once touched by human hands during its manufacture.

Dr. Andrew Wilson, the famous British medical authority, says:—"Zam-Buk may be relied upon as an antiseptic dressing which requires no preparation. It possesses unique soothing and healing properties and appears to exercise special action on torn and severed tissues, keeping them clean and helping them to knit together again."

Dr. R. L. Chakravati, V. L. M. S., Consulting Physician, writing from 12, Bissonath Motilal's Lane, Calcutta, says:—"I have prescribed Zam-Buk to my patients for over a year, and have used it with splendid success in cases of eczema, ringworm, pimples, sores, and all kinds of skin disease."

Dr. Baij Nauth Pandy, L.M.S., writing from 232, Lower Circular Road, Calcutta, says:—"Twenty years' experience as a medical man leads me to say that Zam-Buk is the best healing agent I have ever come across, for almost any kind of skin disease."

Dr. P. N. Mookerji, L.M.S., Calcutta Medical College, writing from 36, Scott's Lane, Calcutta, says:—"I can, with confidence, recommend Zam-Buk as a sure and perfect healing balm. I have found Zam-Buk of the greatest value in a number of cases of eczema and ulcers. Zam-Buk is perfectly pure."

Zam-Buk, obtainable throughout the Indian Empire, is the highly-refined herbal preparation sold in registered sealed packages, **printed in English and Native characters.** This package alone contains the pure skin-balm specialy prepared to suit Indian climates.

Sold by all Chemists, Bazars, Medicine Vendors, etc., at Re. 1 or Rs. 2-4 per box. By post for Re. 1-2 or Rs. 2-8 from the Zam-Buk Co., 9, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta; Kemp and Co., Bombay; E. Brooks and Co., Karachi; E. M. deSouza and Co., Rangoon; and the Apothecaries Co., Colombo.


## MOURNING OR MERRY-MAKING

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "CHRONICLE."

Sir,—Every one knows that the hearts of both Hindus and Moslems are severely wounded owing to the cruel dismemberment of the Khilafat and the outrageous tragedy of the Punjab, and so the whole country is in a sort of national mourning. This is indeed a time for serious meditation and solemn observance, not for playfulness; but we see that most of the people both Hindus and Moslems, regardless of the national feeling prevailing all over at present, run down to the Poona races every Saturday in order to sport, gamble and make merry. Gambling, sporting and merry making at a time when there is general gloom over the country, are in no way to be indulged in. If such things are continued for the sake of mere craving, others will go to the extent of saying that the outburst of grief which the Indians make in the name of the two above affairs, is simply a mockery, and that if they felt the keenness of the disastrous calamities they would never get inclined to run, as they do, to the Poona races, on every Saturday, against the dictates of humanity. Does this not demand a serious consideration?—Yours, etc.

NATIONALISM.

## VESSELS IN THE BOMBAY DOCKS.

Tuesday, 24th August 1920.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| B Kamentz | Hull | NF | W & A G & Co |
| Podalok | | | |
| C/R Dogra | Java | 28-8 | T M & Co |
| H Paravati | NF | NF | R E C & Co |
| N Hartmore | Hull | 28-8 | T M & Co |
| O War Cuta | P Gulf | 26-8 | M M & Co |
| P Baron Fairlie | NF | NF | J F & Co |
| Offelde M | | | |
| Shinkai Maru | NF | NF | N Y Kaisha |
| M Egypt | NF | NF | M M & Co |

HARBOUR WALL.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Bahaduri | Karachi | 24-8 | K N & Co |
| Indravati | NF | NF | K N & Co |
| Irrawadi | Karachi | 27-8 | K N & Co |
| Mahanadi | NF | NF | K N & Co |
| Ponani | Bhavnagar | 25-8 | K N & Co |
| Satrunji | Marmagoa | 25-8 | K N & Co |

VICTORIA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Shini Maru | Kobe | NF | N Y Kaisha |
| 4 Pentakota | Busra | 23-8 | M M & Co |
| 5 Ahmedi | P Gulf | 27-8 | S Hassant & Co |
| 6 Fratelli Bandiera | Genoa | 28-8 | M Italiana |
| 7 Rampur | Coast Port | 26-8 | A I & O N Co |
| 8 Vigo | Hull | 1-9 | J F & Co |
| 13/18 Kalomo | Calcutta | 31-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 14 Linga | Karachi | 28-8 | M M & Co |
| 15 Hejaz | Aden & Jeddah | NF | T M & Co |

ALEXANDRA DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Nowabera | Calcutta | 23-8 | M M & Co |
| 2 Warturm | Marmagoa | NF | K N & Co |
| 4 Castalia | Liverpool | 25-8 | W & A G & Co |
| 5 Mandala | NF | NF | M M & Co |
| 6 Karapara | Africa | 27-8 | M M & Co |
| 7 Australia | Karachi | NF | M M & Co |
| 8 C London | Liverpool | NF | K N & Co |
| 10 Rio Negro | Egypt | 28-8 | B I M |
| 11 Gabiona | Trieste | 1-9 | L Tricstine |
| 12 A Gray Cloud | Calcutta | NF | T M & Co |
| 12 Chanda | London | 28-8 | M M & Co |

# SPORTING NEWS

## OLYMPIC GAMES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 24.

Antwerp.—In the final of the sixteen hundred metres relay race:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Great Britain ... ... | ... 1 |
| South Africa ... ... | ... 2 |

Time—3 minutes 22 1/5 seconds

## OLYMPIC TENNIS SINGLES.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Aug. 3.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Aug. 5.

Antwerp.—Olympic Tennis Singles Final:—Raymond (South Africa) beat Kumagae (Japan) 5—7, 6—4, 7—5, 6—4.

## TO-DAY'S RACES

### SELECTIONS BY NEMO

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

For the Hadapsur Plate DICTATE looks a good thing, UNION JACK, will surely place, HAKUM ought to place.

TREDDLE can outclass his field in the Ayr Plate, GIPSY'S ADVICE and RED QUILL will be prominent.

In the Bangalore Plate MAIDEN PALM should again prove victorious SUGAR CANE and MAPLE will tussle for second honours.

ROYAL CHARTER is in winning vein and so the Harris Plate is within the reach of a horse which has shown consistent form, ROUBAIX can steal a place, so can BRENDAN.

CHECKMATE ought to run prominently in the Lansdowne Plate, FUGLE LADY and RUEFUL should also be in the picture.

TIPPERARY won't be far in the Matheran Plate (Div 2) DUNBAR and BENARES will follow the leader.

BRIOCHE can repeat his previous victory to-day in the Yerrowda Plate, TAGAMOR and MIMI should get a place.

ROSE HILL looks a moral certainty in the (1st Div) of the Matheran Plate, BLACK IVORY and DUBLIN should reward a number of followers.

## FIFTH EXTRA MEETING

### HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Racing Correspondent.)

POONA, Aug. 24.

The following are the horses left in for the Fifth Extra Meeting, to be run to-day. First Race starts at 3-0 p.m.:—

THE HARRIS PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Roubaix 9-8, First Flier 9-2, Mademoiselle Foch 8-8, Royal Charter 8-8, Cherry and Black 8-0, Brendon 7-10, Thunder 7-9, Treddle 7-8, Misrilal 6-12, Gadtuna 6-12, Penny Pie 6-1,

THE AYR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Treddle 9-2, Ded Quill 9-0, Silver Saint 8-2, Cyanite 8-1, Gipsy's Advice 7-8, Zefus 7-7, Plaxtol 7-4, Royal Ambition 6-12, Veiled Certainty 6-12.

THE YERROWDA PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

Gladiator 8-10, Tagamor 8-9, Little Trout 8-8, Redspear 8-8, Mazboot 8-7, Brioche 8-7, Viola 8-5, Southwell 8-5, Crushed Glass 8-5, Mimi 8-1, Fire Finch 7-13, Johnnie H 7-8, Chauntress 7-7, Lady Cleopatra 7-6, Murmansk 7-0.,

THE LANSDOWNE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Decorum 9-6, Mametz 9-2, Checkmate 9-2, Fugle Lady 8-8, Radius 8-4, Rueful 8-0, Laodicea 7-13, Bright Bird 7-13, Discarded 7-12, Jacky Firth 7-12, Loch D 7-10, Quarterly 7-6.

THE BANGALORE PLATE.—Distance mile.

Maiden Palm 9-10, Artisti's Model 9-2, Black Stone 9-0, Sugar Cane 8-12, Maple 8-10, Come On 8-0, Mountain Apple 7-9, Steel Blue 7-8, Submarine II 7-4, Black Friar 7-2, Kestrel II 7-2, Apple Pie 7-0.

THE HADAPSUR PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Collingwood 9-12, Cessation 9-4, Dictate 9-0, Mentor 8-13, Dartmoor 8-8, Kayid 8-8, Ferry Boat 8-5, Union Jack 8-0, Nizam-ul-Mulk 7-13, Zuheir 7-6, Hakum 7-4.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division I.—Distance 1 mile.

Jawad 9-2, Rose Hill 8-10, Nevermind 8-5, Taj 8-5, Dublin 8-1, Black Ivory 8-0, Shahzada 7-11, Beadmaker 7-7, Balloon 7-6, Blue Lee 7-4, Nawabzada 7-3, Diamond King 7-2, Tankard 7-0.

THE MATHERAN PLATE. Division II.—Distance 1 mile.

Zuheir 9-0, Tipperary 8-10, Chieftain 8-5, Andolis 8-4, Gold King 8-1, Dunbar 7-10, Excelsior 7-6, Benares 7-5, Asfoor 7-4, Domineer 7-3, Dandelion 7-1, Bahadurjung 6-13.

## SIXTH EXTRA MEETING

### HANDICAP

The following are the Entries for the Sixth Extra Meeting, to be run on Saturday, 28th August:—

THE MAHABLESHWAR PLATE.—Distance 6 furlongs.

H H the Maharani of Cooch Behar's Noutbutweel.
Mr K H Contractor's Resilience.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's All Silk.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Mr R R S's Quarryman.
Mr R R S's Waynlete.
Mr R R S's Charcoal.
Mr Kelso's We Two.
Messrs Frank and J N De Souza's Brioche.
Mr M Goculdass' Roubaix.
Mr M Goculdass' Pandion.
Mr M Goculdass' Polyorama.
Mr M Goculdass' Verge.
Mr M Goculdass' Camberley.
Messrs N Begmahomed and A Nanjee's Necessity.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Oros.
Mr K Shinde's Black Walnut.
Messrs A S Moloobhoy and Pine's Cresset.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Not Much.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Country Lad.

THE ASSAYE PLATE.—Distance 1¼ miles.

Mr F G Kennedy's Belle Chance.
Mr R R S's Royal Jewel.
Mr Frank's Millmount.
Mr M H Sanjana's Beggar Prince.
Mr M Goculdass' Dialect.
H H the Maharaja of Cooch Behar's Flying Dart.
Mr J N De Souza's Elphene.
Mr Hasting's Love Glass.
Mr Neil's Jacky Firth.
Mr T Harrison's Aqua Marine.
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr Hammond's Roi Grison.

THE PARVATI PLATE.—Distance about 5 furlongs.

H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's Moldavia.
H H Maharani of Cooch Behar's Princess Ila.
Mr E C Ramshaw's Smoke Wreath.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Renette.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Silk and Scarlet.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cobble.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Black Top.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Cerago.
Mr R R S's Buckbean.
Mr R R S's Royal Jewel.
Mr R R S's Bathurst.
Mr Kelso's St Agnes Eve.
Mr Kelso's Miss Goodenough.
Mr Frank's Millmount.
Mr T Tejpal's Glass Rock.
Mr Bullion's Miss Glad Eyes.
Mr Bullion's Mirabelle.
Mr Toogood's South Star.
Mr Bishen Narayen Bhargava's May Lass.
Mr Bishen Narayen Bhargava's White Poppy
Mr M H Sanjana's Milk Maid.
Mr Hillman's Quite Dark.
Mr A C Ardeshir's Nerissa.
Mr Adam's Isbury Rose.
Mr N Begmahomed's Look Out.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Tourney.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Sospello.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Balira.
Mr T M Thaddeus' Gold Reef.
Mr J N De Souza's Elphene.
Mr Hastings' Easter Holiday.
Mr A S Fezi's Larry Quin.
Mr S N Mahomed's Margaret Joyce.
Mr Humble's Discussion.
Mr A S Fezi's Cork Glass.
Mr J K Irani's King's Head.
Mr J Rustomjee's Lucky Queen.
Mr Juggernath Dass' Quanta.
Mr T A Adams' Limehouse Lights.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Sandra.
H H the Maharaja of Mysore's Polycasta.
Messrs M Yussuff and S E Hoosain's Peach Melba
Mr S A Yezdi's Lady Changeful.
Mr Pine's Oregon Pine.
Mr Pine's Pine Box.
Mr R S Captain's Genevieve.
Mr E S Captain's Sugarey Sam.
Mrs Fleetwood's White Simon.
Mr Gold's Mexican Eagle.
Captain P Bonnet's Belle Voyageuse II.
Mr T Harrison's Trezidella.
Mr T Harrison's Gavrelle.
Mr Blessington's Lomo.
Mr Mahmood Sait's Deslin.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Ragazzo.
Mr Sangidas Jesiram's Walhachin.
Major K O Goldie's Bunty.

THE MAGDALA PLATE.—Distance 7 furlongs.

Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Anthracite.
Mr Kelso's We Two.
Mr Kelso's Miss Rollestone.
Mr R R S's Cyanite.
Mr R R S's Footman.
Mr R R S's Johnnie H.
Mr R R S's Gadtuna.
Messrs Frank and J N De Souza's Brioche.
Mr A J De Souza's Claim A.
Mr Bullion's Fire Finch.
Mr M Goculdass' Antic.
Mr M Goculdass' Gipsy's Advice.
Mr M Goculdass' Gladiator.
Mr Pine's Penny Pie.
Mr Hammond's Roi Grison.
Mrs A Geddis' On Leave.

THE CHINCHWAD PLATE.—Distance 1½ miles.

Mr Aspandiar Ardeshir's Black Pasha.
Mr Syed Rashid's Desert Flower.
Mr A S Fezi's Hero.
Mr S N Mahomed's Municipal.
Mr H W Dixon's Tired Tim.
Mr Neil's Vernon.
Messrs S R A Wahab and E M Sulleman's Latiff.
Messrs M Shaffy and S R A Wahab's Kusra.
Messrs M Shaffy and S R A Wahab's Cummer.
Mr A R Dakeel's Khailan.
Mr A R Dakeel's Shah.
Mr A R Dakeel's Hoojaz.
Mr Felice's Kitchener.
Mr Felice's Red Flower.
Mr Mujeed Jurgi's Foreigner.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Bismark.
Mr Saleh Moosa's The General.
Mr Mahmood Sait's Moobin.
Mr H Ebramjee's Honest Beauty.
Mr H Ebramjee's Karam.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Sher Khan.
Mr Ebrahim Kadum's Arvil.
Mr Aareef's Ornate.
Mr Marks' Centry.
Mr M M Coyajee's Haydn
Mr S K Kelavkar's Sannayet.
Mr Khadavi A Rehman's Injeman.
Mr S A Wahed's Isonomy.
Mr Munshi M Yussuff Khan's Good Star.
Messrs Mubarak and Sneff bin Gazal's Compliment.
Mr M M Isfani's Anxious.
Mr M H Sanjana's Doncaster.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Malta.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Zainulmuluk.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Torat.
Mr Abdoola Faras' Socotra.
Mr Mahomed Ebrahim's My Royal.
Mr Adam's Emperor.
Mr M Goculass' Mystic.
Mr M Goculdass' Dickson.
Mr M Goculdass' Adar.
Mr M Goculdass' Meddler.
Mr M Goculdass' Magic.
Mr Heath's Dilawar.
Mr S A Wahed's Kingcraft.
Mr P Guidera's Orphan.
Mr D C Cooper's Ayr Laddie.
Mr Holmes' Brindisi.
Mr A R Dakeel's Yadghar.
Mr R S Captain's Lamington.
Mr Hammond's Sammy.
Messrs M Shirazee and M Mahomedally's Baktiari.
Messrs A R Kasava Mudaliar and V A M Swamy's Peshwa.
Messrs A R Kasava Mudaliar and Ramaswamy Naidoo's Naseebdar.
Mr S N Mahomed's Velvet.
Mr Malik's Joker.
Mr G Mooljee's Huntsman.
Mr D C Dastoor's Buttonwood.
Mr S Basheerali's Second String.
Aga M M Shirazee's Dharawell.

THE TIGRIS PLATE.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr S N Mahomed's Resident.
Mr A S Fezi's Nevermind.
Messrs M Shaffy and S R A Wahab's Taj.
Messrs A R Dakeel and Syed Ahmed's Defender.
Messrs Ahmed Hazamy and Sattar's Ferry Boat.
Messrs Hastings and Guthrie's Tit Bits.
The Uvaraja of Kolhapur's Dartmoor.
Messrs R S Captain and Hoshang Jamsetjee's Tiger.
Mr Ali bin Talib's Khundil.
Mr Noble's Warminster.
Mr Noble's Dublin.
Mr M Goculdass' Four Aces.
Mr M Goculdass' Mechanic.
Mr Hammond's Durban.

## CALCUTTA MONSOON MEETING

### FIFTH DAY: HORSES LEFT IN.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Aug. 24.

The following horses are left in for to-morrow's races:—

DALHOUSIE HURDLE PLATE.—Distance 1¾ miles (over 9 flights.)

Ancient and Modern 12-8, Buskin 10-12, Pomade 10-11, Whippoorwill 10-5, Brandichoo 9-10, Boyne Water 9-10, I see 9-8.

FORT WILLIAM PLATE (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Jack 9-0, Quartzite 8-10, Galley Law 8-9, Gibberish 8-1, Gracefield 8-0, Talcum 8-0, Lothian Land 7-11, Vain Jane 7-8, Nile King 7-8, Jaunt 7-2.

ZOO PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 3 furlongs.

Lough Corrib 9-7, One Too Many 9-4, Buff Mail 9-1, Devil's Bridge 8-8, Devon 8-6, Shwe Dine 8-5, Lloyds 8-4, Tarnapole 8-2, Rheidol 7-11, Bideawee 7-10, Foxtor 7-1, Partnership 7-0, Pier 7-0.

MERCANTILE PLATE.—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Passing 9-6, Verrs 9-0, Flying Wing 8-10, Cally 8-10, Trevella 8-0, His Nibs 7-13, Bedtime 7-11, Jaunt 7-0.

RUSSELL PLATE, (Div. I.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Dehra Doon 9-0, Beauvoir 9-0, Second Sight 8-12, Royal Sgn. 8-12, Pomade 8-11, and Reas 8-11, Valentines Browk 8-10, No Ball 8-9, Jungle Cock 8-9, Warrior Queen 8-9, Mary 8-6, Flying Foe 7-11, Idlewid 7-9.

RUSSELL PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Larigot 9-1, Lady Archer 8-9, Fife 8-8, Barsen 8-7, Too Tired 8-7, Winning Way 8-5, Highfield Lady 8-2, Pick of the Bunch 8-0, Well Over 7-13, One Too Many 7-12, Fiasco 7-12, Golden Memory 7-11, Legends Double 7-11, Zelia 7-10, Leader 7-7, Lady Letty 7-2, Sunny Time 7-0, Fictious Lily 7-0.

FORT WILLIAM PLATE (Div. II.)—Distance 1 mile 1 furlong.

Ancient and Modern 9-2, Kiskis 8-9, Downey Boy 8-5, Winning Way 8-5, Silver Gift 8-5, The Whip 8-12, Squeers 7-11.

## TRAGEDY AT VICTORIA GARDENS.

### A MAN DEVOURED BY LIONS,

A great sensation was created at the Victoria Gardens on Monday evening when the report that a Hindu male, name unknown, was killed by a lion, spread. On hearing the report Deputy Inspector Ferguson went to the spot and round two lions were sucking the blood of the Hindu in the outer part of the lions' cage in the Gardens. From information collected by Mr. Ferguson it appears that Abdul Gafur, a mill-worker who was seated on a bench opposite the cage saw the deceased sitting on the terrace of the inner portion of the lions-cage and immediately after that he heard a shout and saw the deceased in the cage and a lion having his neck in his mouth. He called the keeper of the cage who, on coming found the lions tossing the body of the Hindu. The Superintendent of the Gardens also came to the scene instantly and under his direction to the lions were driven to the inner cage and the body of the man was taken out when it was found that his neck was bitten severely and the rear portion of the body was torn to pieces.

Enquiries were made but it could not be ascertained as to who the man was and how he fell in the cage. Further enquiries are pending.

## HOSTEL FOR STUDENTS.

### CITY TRUST GRANTS LAND.

A meeting of the Board of Trustees for the Improvement of the City of Bombay was held yesterday, Mr. E. G. Tuzner, presiding, when consideration was given to a letter from the Collector of Bombay asking for a plot of land at Matunga measuring about 7,500 square yards, for the purpose of erecting a hostel for the students of the Sydenham College of commerce.

The Board decided to grant plot of land on a lease of 999 years and on the condition that the building was erected at a cost of one lakh of rupees within two years and its use to be confined to students.

The Board also considered the Report of the Improvements Committee on the David Mills Housing Scheme.

The chairman said that the Mills Company wanted to construct chawls for the workers themselves, and the loan that the Board would have to advance would be reduced to Rs. 3 lakhs of rupees for the acquistion of land only. In his opinion it was very satisfactory and the scheme could now be notified.

The Report was adopted.

## SWEEPERS' STRIKE CONTINUES.

### SUMMONS OBTAINED AGAINST 12 MEN

The strike of the Municipal sweepers whose number has now swelled to about three thousand, continued also yesterday and the authorities are still showing an apathy to their grievances. Yesterday, too, they assembled at the maidan in front of the Municipal Offices to make their appeal heard by their superiors, but in vain. They remained there till evening, quite peaceful and orderly, when they dispersed with great disappointment. No officer or no superior came to enquire about their grievances. On the contrary the Health Department has obtained summons from the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate against twelve of the strikers under the Bombay Municipal Act V. of 1890 i.e. for neglecting duty.

#### STRIKERS' DEMANDS.

The strikers who have not yet known about the legal action, taken against them, demand that the monthly wages of each woman who is now getting Rs. 14 should be increased to Rs. 20 and the wages of each man who now gets Rs. 20 be increased to Rs. 25 per month. They also demand a month's wages as bonus.

#### "UNAWARE OF DEMANDS".

In the afternoon, a representative of the "Chronicle" who interviewed one of the Assistant Health Officers, was told that the Health Department was still unaware of the demands of the strikers who struck work without any notice or intimation.

It appears that for fear of incurring official displeasure, none of the strikers dare approach the authorities individually as the representative of others.

## THE GOVERNOR ON TOUR.

### REPLY TO JALGAON ADDRESSES.

The Governor of Bombay on Thursday paid a visit to Jalgaon where he received addresses from the Jalgaon Municipality and the District Local Board of East Khandesh and made a round of visits.

In the course of his reply to the Municipal Address, Sir G. Lloyd said:—

In a district such as this there must necessarily exist very close interdependence between the city and the agricultural tracts, and I take it as evidence of your anxiety for the advancement of Jalgaon that you are clearly alive to the necessity for speeding up the improvement of agricultural methods throughout your district. You must remember always that your prosperity stands or falls with that of the agriculturists of the district, and you must therefore, as the more enlightened partner in the business, use every endeavour to instruct them of the dangers of not maintaining a high level of production or of losing their market in an attempt to acquire immediate profit.

#### TOWN EXPANSION.

You have given a happy account of your educational activities, and I trust you will be still further encouraged when I tell you that Government have set aside a generous provision for building grants and that your application when it is received will be sympathetically considered in conjunction with other applications of a like nature.

Your proposals for acquiring land for expansion of the town are less definite in shape, and I cannot understand whether you intend to provide accommodation on the site you ask for or whether you have even a properly prepared scheme to regulate future expansion. For this reason I would urge upon you the necessity of further careful consideration of the problem, especially in regard to the matter of the provision of accommodation before you submit concrete proposals. If there is a real demand for expansion the land will be taken up whether it belongs to Government or to the Municipality. I would therefore suggest for your consideration that if real congestion exists in your town, it is your duty not only to provide extended accommodation in fresh areas, but to consider simultaneously what can be done to improve the congested areas.

In regard to your terminal tax, I am able to inform you that orders are now under issue sanctioning its permanent levy, while proposals for the establishment here of a District Court are about to be submitted to the Government of India, and it is hoped that the Court will therefore be constituted as soon as funds can be provided.

I am also able to hold out to you a fair prospect of your being provided in the near future with an assured water supply at a rate of expenditure considerably less than that which you anticipate. As far as my information goes the most recent experiments which have been conduced in the vicinity of the Meharun tank have shown good promise of success, and it may therefore be possible to obtain there a water supply which will be adequate to your needs by an outlay of expenditure very much less than would be involved in the costly Girna Scheme. I sincerely trust that this supposition may be proved correct, for I know very well the difficulties under which your town and district labour owing to scarcity of water

#### INCREASE TAXATION.

I am glad to know that you are turning your attention to the problem of road construction, and in this connection I may be permitted to remark upon a fact which I have noticed—that you do not impose any road tolls or wheel tax within your Municipal limit. You may have good reasons for this state of affairs, but I would suggest to you the advisability of considering some means of increasing your revenue by taxation, the proceeds of which to be directed to road maintenance and construction. And in the meanwhile I can assure you that your proposals for the building of new roads will receive every consideration when they come before my Government. I have now treated of all the specific demands which you have put forward in your address, but before I conclude I should like to point out to you, in view of your remarks in regard to the extension of the franchise for local, bodies, that the progressive policy of which the Reforms Scheme is the outcome cannot be expected to bear full result until the scheme is introduced. Government cannot at this stage consent to fetter the freedom of the future Ministers for Education or for local self-government by introducing measures of reform, for the execution of which they will be responsible. A great deal therefore is to be expected at their hands, and some of the measures they will have the responsibility for introducing will be extreme importance not to local bodies alone but to all inhabitants of mofussil districts. I have taken a moment to draw your attention to this, because it is one among the many reasons which should cause you to see how grave will be your responsibilities in the near future both to yourselves and to those whose care is entrusted to your administration.

## REPLY TO DISTRICT BOARD'S ADDRESS

In the course of his reply to the address presented by the District Local Board Sir George said:—

As you have remarked in your address, your Board is in the truest sense representative of all classes of the district, and it is equally true that the prosperity of your district depends upon its agricultural classes. The importance of providing for the needs of those classes is, I feel sure, already realised by you, and I would ask you to bear in mind that money spent upon the improvement of the conditions in which they live and upon providing them with improved facilities for agriculture and for the marketing of their produce will bring immense advantages not only to them but to all the other classes of your community.

I consider therefore that in view of this you have rightly set in the forefront of your proposals the question of the proper maintenance of existing roads and the construction of new roads. Your Board very properly undertook the ambitious programme of construction which you have described in your address, but I understand from you that the annual pay ment of interest of the loan which you had then to raise is proving a crippling item in your expenditure. Well, I am afraid that I cannot hold out much hope that Government can relieve you by provincialising the Jamner Chopda road because this would not accord with their declared policy, and especially in view of the considerable mileage that has lately been provincialised. I am informed that you have quite recently been relieved of something like 200 miles of roads. But I think I am justified in stating that you may reasonably hope that when the whole question of the revision of the system of local self-government comes to be considered in the near future by the new Councils and Ministers, your demands for wider powers of taxation will be very sympathetically considered and met as far as practicable. My Government have fully recognised now for some time past that District Local Boards cannot be expected to carry on with the limited funds at their disposal. But, as I have remarked in another context to-day, my Government have felt that they must be particularly careful not to fetter in any way the freedom of ministers shortly to be appointed, and therefore, I cannot reply more definitely at present to your request for wider powers of taxation.

Again in regard to your demand for redistribution of the surplus excise revenue, let me point out to you that if Government were to allocate this surplus according to the districts of receipt, the great bulk of the money would not go to the districts at all, but rather to the already rich towns. My Government cannot therefore accept the view that there is any relation between grants to local bodies and excise receipts.

Next in regard to the programme for the development of primary education which you have outlined, it is most gratifying to know that you are keenly anxious to hasten the institution of new schools and the construction of school buildings. I have noted your request that the P. W. establishment, which I am informed is at present hardly large enough, should be increased, and I can promise that Government will see what can be done to remedy this. But in this matter again lack of funds presents the chief difficulty, especially as it has now become so essential to the progress of education to increase adequately the pay of the teaching staff. In regard to the educational question also, I am sure you may look forward with confidence to sympathetic treatment at the hands of the new Ministers, and I would counsel you to submit for consideration through the proper channels your requests for an annual fixed grant for building schools, and to follow the same course in regard to the scheme for an Arts College in your district. I have heard with great interest of this scheme but I cannot of course treat of it at this stage.

## EAST KHANDESH.

### REPLY TO LOCAL BOARD.

In the course of a reply to the address of the District Local Board, East Khandesh, his Excellency the Governor said:—

My Government have fully recognised now for some time past that District Local Boards cannot be expected to carry on with the limited funds at their disposal. But, as I have remarked in another context to-day, my Government have felt that they must be particularly careful not to fetter in any way the freedom of ministers shortly to be appointed, and therefore I cannot reply more definitely at present to your request for wider powers of taxation. Again in regard to your demand for redistribution of the surplus excise revenue, let me point out to you that if Government were to allocate this surplus according to the districts of receipt, the great bulk of the money would not go to the districts at all, but rather to the already rich towns. My Government cannot therefore accept the view that there is any relation between grants to local bodies and excise receipts.

## MAHOMMEDAN COMMUNITY.

### EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

In the course of a reply to the address of the Mahommedan community of East Khandesh, H. E. the Governor said:—

I very much wish that it were possible to accede at once to all the requests you make for the advancement of Mahommedan education in your district, but I am afraid that owing to the many pressing demands upon our funds it is not possible for my Government to do all that you desire, or even what Government desire in this direction.

#### EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS.

In view of the fact that the number of Mahomedan pupils attending secondary schools in your district is only 59, I hardly think that the time is yet ripe for the institution of an Urdu High School, especially as you have a Government High School already at Jalgaon, in which I believe there are only at present some 23 or 24 Moslem pupils. My Government, however, is meeting one of your requests in as much as sanction has been accorded to the provision of a hostel at the High School which will be undertaken as soon as possible. I think also that the Urdu training class at Poona will provide your district with trained teachers more than sufficient for its needs. But in regard to your request for the establishment of English classes in all first grade Urdu schools, I am afraid the state of our finances would not by any means permit of the introduction of so expensive a scheme. I daresay, however, that it will be possible when the present experimental scheme is reviewed to do something for you in this direction, and I will bear your desires carefully in mind.

As I have previously stated, I much regret that I am not able to meet all the requests you have put forward in this address, but I would ask you to be sure that any refusal it may contain is not due to any lack of recognition of what Government owes to the loyal assistance of your community, because we do recognise that very fully and not least at a moment like the present. I would also remind you that my Government have done, and now engaged in doing, a very great deal for Mahommedan education in this Presidency, and I can promise you that all that is possible will continue to be done in spite of the difficulties to which I have referred. But your co-operation is also needed in this matter, and I would appeal to you, the leaders of the Moslem community in this district to use the utmost of your influence with the parents of Moslem children to ensure that the fullest use should be made of the facilities at present existing for Moslem education. It is within my knowledge in more than one area in this Presidency, that even where full facilities of Moslem education exist, there is a reluctance on the part of Moslem parents to send their children to receive the full benefits of education. It is therefore essential that you should impress upon all your community the importance of the question.

# BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

## ENGAGEMENTS.

### TO-DAY.

H. B. Waring Company opens at the Excelsior Theatre in the "The Choice" 9-30 p.m.

Unveiling ceremony of Rev. Dr. Scott's portrait in Wilson College at 6-30 p.m.

Bakrid: Banks closed. (All Post Offices in Bombay working as on Sundays.)

Entertainment to the Hon. Mr. A. A. Visram by B. I. Colonial Merchants' Association at "Flowermead," Warden Road, 6-15 p.m.

### THURSDAY, Aug. 26.

Farewell entertainment to the Hon. Mr A. A. Vishram of B. E. Africa at "Geolshan," Peddar Road, 6-15 p.m.

## TEACHERS' ASSOCIATION OF BOMBAY.

Prof. S. N. Haji will deliver an address on "Georgraphy and History" at St. Xavier's College Hall on Monday next at 6 p.m.

## LONDON-NEW YORK CROSS RATE.

The London New York cross rate on the 21st and 23rd instant was 359½.

## A PARSEE ORIENTAL SCHOLAR.

Under the auspices of the Parsi Lekhak Mandal (Parsi Writers Association), Mr. Rustam Burjorji Paymaster, will deliver at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute, Sukhadwala Building, Hornby Road, on Tuesday the 31st instant at 6 p.m. (S.T.) a public lecture on "The 10th Anniversary of the death of the Oriental Scholar Mr. Dosabhoy Sorabji Munshi". The lecture is open to the public.

## HORRORS OF THIEVES AT VILE-PARLE.

A preliminary ordinary meeting of the residents of the village of Vile-Parle was held on the 22nd instant at 9 a.m. under the Presidentship of Seth Panachand Manchand Jhaveri when the following resolution was passed:—

'Step be taken to inform the Police Authorities and other people of Government of the thefts which are taking place so often in the village and a corps should be formed to guard the public and a public meeting should be called on Wednesday the 25th inst.'

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

## HIGH COURT VAKILS' EXAMINATION.

A meeting of the candidates for the examination for the office of the Vakils of the High Court will be held on Sunday next the 29th instant, at 5-30 p.m. at the Aryan Education Society's High School, Angre's Wadi, Girgaon Back Road, to thank the Hon. the Chief Junstice and the other Judges of the Bombay High Court and the Press. Mr. K. K Suntoke, B.A., LL.B., will preside. All the candidates are invited to attend.

## PEDESTRIAN KILLED.

The Coroner held an inquest touching the death of Fulliar a Mahomedan woman, aged about sixty. On the 19th instant about 5 p.m. the deceased was walking along Nishan Pada Road when a hack victoria a coming from Khadak knocked her down and a wheel passed over her. There was no driver on the coach box and the horse was caught at distance by some passers by. The deceased was then taken home in the same victoria and she succumbed to her injuries subsequently. One Hussein Dawood claimed the victoria to be his, some time after the accident took place.

The jury returned a verdict of death due to injuries received from her having been run over by a victoria, the driver of which had left it unattended.

## HEALTH OF BOMBAY.

The total mortality 834 was 60 more than in the preceding week; the death-rate registered was 44.27. The figures for the corresponding week of 1919 were mortality 1,063 and death-rate 56.41; those for the week during the preceding quinquennium (1915-1919) were mortality 654 and death-rate 34.72.

The number of deaths from Influenza during the week was 7 and that from diseases of the Respiratory System 290 against 89 and 28 respectively in the preceding week. Of the total deaths, 217 were among infants under one year of age. Twenty-four deaths occurred among recent arrivals from the mofussil who, at the time of their death, had resided for less than ten days in the city.

Cholera caused 5 attacks but no death.

Small-pox declined to 2 attacks and 1 death.

Plague caused 9 attacks and 9 deaths.

The number of live birth registered during the week was 386 against 390 in the corresponding week of 1919 and 416 the quinquennial average for the corresponding weeks in the five years (1915-1919).

The total mortality in the City of Bombay on Monday was 111 as against 142 on the corresponding day of last year and 74 year before last.

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**ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.**

Purshotamda s S. Gandhi—Why should you imagine that the views of the correspondent represent the views of the community?

*THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.*
*Wednesday, August 25, 1920.*

## EGYPT FREE!

*About South Africa, he (Mr. Winston Churchill) told how he had dined with Moore, the Natal Premier, a little while ago, and how Moore had said to him, apropos of what was going on in India: "Well, Churchill, suppose you'll have to bleed them soon; there is nothing like it. Next time they have a demonstration ride them down, and if that isn't enough pour in a volley. You'll bleed a few thousands of them, but it will be better for them in the long run; there's nothing like bleeding." Winston did not talk as much about India as I had hoped, but he said: "If they ever unite against us and put us in coventry all round, the game would up. If they could agree to have nothing to do with us the, whole thing would collapse." He (Mr. Winston Churchill) went on to Egypt. He said: "We shall continue to hold it whatever happens; nobody will ever give it up—I won't—except we are driven out of it at the end of a war. It will all depend upon whether we can hold command of the sea; the fate of the war will decide it".*

Entry for 5th September 1909 from "My Diaries" of Wilfrid Scawen Blunt.

Egypt is free. After decades of toil and travail a determined nation has regained its independence. At last a breath of fresh air is blown into the murky atmosphere of militarist and imperialist statecraft in which humanity has been living since the armistice with Germany. It is the first genuine piece of happy news since the war with Germany ended—since the time that the Prussianism of the Germans was dethroned to give place to the naked economic imperialism of the "peace-makers". Reuter cabled yesterday a summary of the agreement which according to "The Times", has been reached in London between the Milner Mission and the Egyptian Mission headed by Zagloul Pasha, whereby Britain recognises the independence of Egypt and guarantees Egypt's integrity against outside aggression and Egypt recognises Britain's privileged position in the Valley of the Nile and agrees in case of war to give Britain every facility for access to the Egyptian territory, the latter maintaining a garrison on the canal zone, most probably based on Kantara. Egypt regains control of her foreign relations subject to her not making treaties at variance with British policy and she will have a right to have her own diplomatic representatives abroad. The present system of capitulations which safeguard foreigners' privileges will be abolished, with the provision that a veto on legislation affecting foreigners will be vested in the High Commissioner. Regarding internal administration, advisership to different Ministries will be abolished but a British official will be appointed to take over and carry out the operations of the Public Debt Commission. Another official will look after legislation affecting foreigners and the advice of these officials will be available for the Egyptian Government. The rights of existing British officials will be safeguarded; any dispensed with or wishing to resign will be generously compensated. But all British officials retained or appointed in future will be responsible to the Egyptian heads of the respective departments. When it is remembered that under the "Protectorate", the Egyptian Ministry for Foreign Affairs has been abolished, and British advisers are complete masters in their ministries having the reins of all internal affairs in their hands, the magnitude of the change will at once be realised. But the outstanding feature of the change is that the final agreement which will be negotiated between the representatives of the two Governments will be submitted to the British and Egyptian Parliaments and probably the latter will be asked to pass an organic law embodying the new agreement and laying down the future constitution and relative responsibilies of the Ministers and the Sovereign and that final details will be negotiated as soon as the Egyptian Mission report that local opinion in Egypt favours an agreement on these lines. This means that the two fundamental principles have been recognised by the British Government: First, that *Egypt is an international problem*, not a domestic question of Imperial politics; second, that whatever arrangement is reached, it will be reached by agreement between the British Empire on the one hand and Egypt on the other. And it is for the recognition of these two principles which rule out a "protectorate" that the Nationalists of Egypt have struggled and suffered for years when, before the war, they demanded British evacuation and, after it, complete independence. They have now practically obtained what they desired. And they have obtained it principally through their own will to be free and through their determined efforts, in spite of difficulties, to secure their independence. History does not record a more unique triumph than that which Egyptian Nationalists have achieved in such a short time.

It was not long ago that Egypt was virtually free. Though nominally she paid a tribute to the Sultan of Turkey. It is not necessary to recall the circumstances in which foreign control came to be exercised over the affairs of the country. It is the old, old story of European economic penetration, financial help, financial control, military occupation, protection and virtual annexation. At first there was the dual control by France and Britain—thanks to the borrowing proclivities of Khedive Ismail, against which Arabi raised the Nationalist revolt. He was foiled and with his defeat and exile came the British occupation of the country. As the Hon. Mr. Patel points out in the article—which we publish elsewhere and which gives a short but vivid and complete account of the Egyptian Nationalist movement, from its inception to the present day—had the legitimate and praiseworthy aspirations of the Egyptians been encouraged at this time, instead of repressed, constitutional freedom might have been achieved without all the conflict and violence which followed. Having crushed Arabi's "revolt", the British army remained in Egypt with the promise given by Gladstone's Liberal administration that it would be withdrawn "as soon as the state of the country and organisation of proper means for the maintenance of the Khedive's authority will admit of it". That time never came, though there have been, as the Nationalists say, no less than sixty official repetitions of that pledge, which in Gladstone's famous words, "if one pledge can be more sacred than another" was invested with "especial sanctity". So long as the position of Britain in Egypt was not legally defined and recognised—though her domination of it was complete in every way—the Egyptians clung to the dream that British statesmen would some day be honest enough to fulfil their solemn promise of withdrawing from the country. But in 1914 a staggering blow was given to this hope when British statesmen finally wiped that pledge from their conscience. The nominal Turkish suzeranity disappeared; the "disaffected" Khedive was deposed; and a British Protectorate was declared. Though the King in this message to the Sultan announced the protectorate as merely a measure to preserve the integrity and independence of Egypt, the Egyptians were not told what the British policy was or what the Protectorate meant. They saw a new regime of which they at once became naturally suspicious and soon became bitter opponents. A constitution was neither given nor promised. The semi-Liberal Assembly was suspended and remains suspended to this day. The country was put under martial law and a ruthless censorship of the Press enforced. Meanwhile, there was much talk of Liberty, of Democracy, and other agreeable-sounding ideals, in Britain and elsewhere. And, as the "war of liberation" came to its end, the Egyptians had to look on, while the Sheriff of Mecca was raised to the status of an independent King and his son, Feisul, actually sat as a plenipotentiary at the Peace Conference. The Egyptians had their ears open while British statesmen perorated about "the right of self-determination" and they chose a delegation to attend the Peace Conference. The delegation was interned at Malta. Even the request of the Cabinet to send delegates to London to discuss the future constitution was rudely and sharply refused. This was enough to rouse the people into just anger. Meanwhile, the administration had done its worst to alienate them. Out of consideration for Muslim susceptibilities, Britain had promised not to involve Egypt in the war with her Suzerain and Khalif. And the promise was broken by raising a labour corps, by methods of press-gang and the use of the lash was revived for the purpose. The number recruited was very large—according to Sir Valentine Chirol it was a million—out of 14 millions of men, women and children. Economic exploitation was added to servile labour. More. Egypt swarmed with British troops and Sir Valentine himself says that they treated the Egyptians as "niggers".

It was no wonder that the whole nation revolted. And when to appease the people a Commission was appointed, provocation was given by the selection of Lord Milner, the incarnation of imperialism, and an insult offered when against the demand for independence, Lord Curzon put the concession of "progressive development of self-governing institutions." The Commission was boycotted by a united people, so completely that it had to drop all mention of the hated Protection and, returning to England, had to "negotiate" with the delegation led by Zagloul Pasha, who was in the meanwhile liberated and allowed to proceed to England. The events of 1919 were abundantly calculated to bring home to the British that they could not continue to hold Egypt on their terms, without grave scandal and serious danger. Against them was a united nation; even if its military power was negligible, its strength lay in its solid organisation and its determination to win independence or die. To hold such a people by force of arms would be one of the classical iniquities of Imperialism—an iniquity that the public opinion of the world no less than British Labour, growing in power, would not tolerate. So British statesmen have realised the impossibility of evading two pledges—the old promise to evacuate and the recent guarantee of independence. And their realisation constitutes the greatest modern triumph of a nation struggling to be free with solid determination and wide-spread organisation. And the triumph of Egyptian Nationalists will not remain an isolated event. The East felt the wave of Oriental democracy, which dethroned Abdul Hamid, gave a Parliament to Persia and made even of "sleeping" China a republic. That was before the war. It feels to-day the much vaster upheaval of the war. And though the "peace-makers" have sought to dam the forces unchained by the war, Nemesis is gradually but surely overtaking them. The successful answer of Egyptian Nationalism to their challenge will rouse new enthusiasms wherever national aspirations are thwarted. It will be the most effective blow yet delivered to the notion of the "victors" that they can confine their heady doctrine of nationality to the subjects of the defeated Empires. They have now to face the fact that Irishmen, Indians, Moroccans and Arabs are also nations. To all of them the example which Egypt has set of national solidarity and organised efforts will be a stimulus and an inspiration to fresh and more vigorous efforts. It is a proud moment in the life of Zagloul Pasha whose name will be treasured in grateful memory wherever national independence and honour are cherished. Prouder will his grateful countrymen be in the consummation of that Revolution which began first in their souls. Long Live Egypt!

## Notes of the Day.

**Will the Moderates join the Congress?**

Lala Lajpat Rai has issued a manifesto, which we publish elsewhere, to all Moderates inviting them to the Special Session of the Congress. The occasion is so important that it was well worth appealing for unity. India is faced with the choice of submitting meekly to another ten years of Press Act's and 1818 Regulations with the addition of a Martial Law Code which will dress Militarism in gentlemanly attire and a Montagu Reform Scheme which will teach us how to turn our sons into statesmen of the approved pattern or of demanding her just dues and inherent rights. No Indian can remain indifferent to the choice. There may be those among the Moderates who consider Mr. Montagu as the light of their souls to whom a whisper against the beatitudes of his Act is rank treachery, who are content to regard the Punjab tragedy as a solemn chapter of ancient history like the Denshawai horror, who can see nothing in the Khilafat question but a religious abstraction and a gratitious nuisance, who, as practical politicians, regard the principle of non-cooperation as undiscoverable in the Bible, as unworkable in practice and as unsuccessful in history. But no Moderate will deny that every Indian is concerned with the trend of politics in India, or that the mere act of abstention is not going to solve the difficult problems facing the Special Congress, or that it is not possible to kill a movement with a sublime gesture of cold indifference. Non-cooperation as a political creed is the talk of all India. The future of the Moderates is as much involved in this as the future of the Nationalists because the future of the whole country is at stake.

**Why not?**

Lala Lajpat Rai says that he has never believed that there are any fundamental differences between the two wings of Indian Nationalism—or that they are such as to be absolutely insurmountable. This is certainly the position as far as the attitude of the Nationalists is concerned and it would be an evil day when two parties arose in India out for each other's blood not on the question of mere tactics but on the question of inherent rights. We refuse to believe that to-day there are any Moderate leaders who for a moment are prepared to betray the cause of freedom or refuse its grant if it were vouchsafed to us. On the fundamental aim we are all agreed—so much so in fact that the wooing of the Moderates by Anglo-India, in its speeches and its writings, has been barren of result. There is little consolation in the division of Indian parties for Anglo-India; and in so far as this is so there is every hope of an ultimate *rapprochement*. We consider that it would be to the advantage of the Moderates to accept Lala Lajpat Rai's invitation. It is an invitation which puts all question of *amour propre* on one side and deliberately accepts the important question of obtaining unanimity for the subjects to be discussed by the Special Congress as of lesser importance than that of obtaining unity among the leaders of the nation. Whether the party as a whole accepts this frank and far-sighted invitation or not it is certain that a number of Moderate leaders will be present at the Special Session. There is Mrs. Besant for instance, although some consider her less of a Moderate than of a political party in herself. And again there is Mr. Shastri who combines in his person the moderation of Mr. Clynes; the knowledge of an antiquarian; and the sedateness of the late Mr. Gokhale, without his mental balance. Let not the Moderates take fright. There is no danger of the silt and mud of "Extremism" being mixed in the pure water of their views. Let them be of good cheer and bend their straying feet to the Congress fold.

**Mr. Churchill's Indiscretion.**

"Truth" writes:—

How completely the old doctrine of the "collective responsibility" of the Cabinet has been abandoned was shown by the Prime Minister's amazing replies to the questions about Mr. Churchill's article in the "Evening News" on Poland and the Bolshevists, with its appeal to Germany "to build a dyke of patient strength and virtue against the flood of red barbarism flowing from the East." The article was not merely a gross constitutional impropriety—as the "Times", ignoring the fact that it was published by another Northcliffe organ, solemnly pointed out—but manifestly calculated to have a most mischievous effect abroad as well as at home. The Prime Minister and the Foreign Secretary were engaged in delicate negotiations with the Soviet Government, and the Secretary for War chose that moment for declaring that in his view a Bolshevist peace is only another form of war. It looked very much like a deliberate attempt to queer his colleagues' pitch.

No one who has read the article will share Mr. Lloyd George's doubt whether there was anything in it inconsistent with his own avowed policy or be put off with the feeble suggestion that what Mr. Churchill wrote was "not so much an expression of policy as a hankering." Mr. Gladstone would have driven from his Cabinet a colleague guilty of such outrageous conduct. Why does Mr. Lloyd George tolerate it in Mr. Churchill? Is it from policy or from fear?

**The Horniman Clause.**

"India" writes:—

On July 23 private members' time gave way to the House of Commons' discussion of the Draft Rules under the Government of India Act. This discussion practically resolved itself into a duet between Mr. Secretary Montagu and Colonel Wedgwood, with occasional demonstrations from Colonel Yate. In the end Mr. Montagu got his own way—as usual; the only change of any importance made by the House being the enfranchisement of soldiers who fought in the late war, and on this point Colonel Wedgwood and Colonel Yate were, for once in a way, in agreement. This was carried by 95 votes against 52. Colonel Wedgwood fought gallantly but unsuccessfully for the right of Europeans to be electors under the special Bombay rule which appears to have been drafted for the future exclusion of Mr. Horniman from the Legislative Council of that province, alluding indeed, to the clause as the Horniman Clause; and also moved, but did not press to a division, an amendment whereby women might be candidates for election to Indian Legislatures. Those credulous folk who have been regarding Mr. Montagu as a friend to woman suffrage might like to ponder over the full beauty of his words on the subject: "There is a suggestion that the provisional Legislative Council can grant the vote to women, but it has never been suggested, so far as I can remember, at any rate, that the present state of development of women's political sense in India is such that, at the outset, it would be necessary to provide for those who desire to become members." Women were eligible for election to the Legislature of Holland long before enfranchisement on the voters' roll, and even to-day a British woman of twenty-one is eligible for election to Parliament although she cannot be a Parliamentary voter until she is thirty. The unconstitutionality of all this from a House depending itself upon the political power of eight and a half million women voters is patent.

**Government Clerks.**

Towards the close of June last the Government of Bombay notified the newly sanctioned revision of pay of clerical establishments in the mofussil. The principle adopted was that an increase of 75 per cent. over pre-war rates of pay should be granted in the case of the lowest paid grades and a 20 per cent. increase in the case of the higher grades. But, in actual practice, the increases sanctioned do not conform to this principle. For instance, while those getting Rs. 20 have had their pay raised by 75 per cent. to Rs. 35, and those receiving Rs. 25 have had it raised to Rs. 45, which means an increase of 80 per cent., those in receipt of Rs. 30 have had their salary raised to Rs. 50 only, which makes the percentage of increase in their case amount to 66 2/3. A correspondent points out that this and other glaring anomalies in the revised scale are probably due to the anxiety of the authors of the scheme to arrive at round figures, namely, multiples of 5. But, the blind pursuit of this arbitrary rule has resulted in serious injustice to clerks on the Rs. 20 and Rs. 45 grades, as an increase of only 66 2/3 per cent. has been given to them, while those both below and above them have received greater percentages of increase. The reasons for sticking to multiples of Rs. 5 in the case of these clerks are difficult to see, especially when injustice of the type referred to is sure to arise. Government would do well to modify the scale of increase in the case of these two grades, so as not to let them fall below 75 per cent.

**Native General Library.**

We published the other day an appeal by the Honorary Secretary of the Native General Library, which is perhaps one of the oldest institutions of its kind, if not the oldest, in the City, helping unostentatiously the spread of enlightenment and diffusion of culture. That this institution should, to use the expressive phraseology of the Honorary Secretary, have "fallen upon such evil times" as to stand the risk of being closed, is very deplorable, the more so when it is realised that there is admittedly a paucity of libraries and reading rooms in this City devoted to the mad pursuit of wealth. There are at least three fairly good libraries in Fort. There are no libraries and reading-rooms in other parts of the city which can compare with these. The Native General Library, with its reading rooms, situated as it was at Dhobi Talao, was, therefore, readily availed of by hundreds of persons residing outside Fort. A few reading-rooms here or there, subscribing to a couple of dailies and as many periodicals with or without half a dozen almirahs full of books, pass for "reading rooms" and "libraries" in Bombay. Even these are few and far between. The need, therefore, of good public libraries and reading rooms in all parts of the City cannot be over-emphasised. The want of these is a standing reproach to the public spirit of our millionaires and multi-millionares as well as the Municipality. Will the former now respond to the pathetic appeal of the Honorary Secretary and unstring their bulging purses, or allow the institution, to their discredit, "to starve in unmerited neglect?" We do not wish here to refer to the episode which has unfortunately stood in the way of the Library having a building of its own. But, the very idea that no citizen is broadminded enough to come forward to give a liberal help towards the building fund without the odious stipulation of having his or her name attached to the building, does not augur well for the good name of Bombay.

**Compliments of the Day.**

A wit who chooses to anonymous has, on the eve of the *Id*, and in appreciation of Mr. Gandhi's yeoman's services to the cause of the Khilafat, sent the following:—

(Moulana) Gandhi,
"Id Mubarak"
Sincerely Yours, etc.

The All India (including Burma Post Office and R.M.S. Conference fixed for the 4th and 6th proximo has been postponed to the 24th, 25th, and 26th September 1920. It will be presided over by the Hon. Mr. G. S. Khaparde.

# EGYPT'S SELF-DETERMINATION.

## GENERAL WRANGEL'S VICTORIES.

### BIG CAPTURE OF MEN AND MATERIAL.

### A PROCLAMATION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 24.

In an official message, dated August 15th. General Wrangel says the third attempt of the Reds to drive him back to Perekop failed and General Wrangel took six thousand prisoners, thirty-four guns and one hundred machine-guns. The whole of the left bank of the Dnieper is free of the enemy. The Black Sea coast has been occupied from Adler to Sotchi while the troops have been landed in the Kuban region and at the mouth of Don.

General Wrangel has issued a proclamation, declaring that he will not abandon the struggle until Russia is freed, and a national assembly, representing the whole of Russia is convoked.

## EXTRAORDINARY SITUATION DEVELOPES.

### PLIGHT OF RED REGIMENTS.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

Extraordinary situation is apparently developing in Poland, for, while the Russians are still attacking in the Lemberg area, and also on the Vistula, north-west of Warsaw, near Plotsk, the German accounts report that the Red retreat in the centre along the East Prussian border has become a panic under the pressure of the Polish cavalry with Bolshevik commissariat, herds of cattle, cavalry and infantry all mixed up in flight. Some regiments have flung away their weapons. The Red officers and Commissaries are vainly trying to establish order by the use of their revolvers. The Reds have partially plundered Lomscha, and the Jewish inhabitants are fleeing while the Reds are attempting to hold Narey at Lomscha, but their retreat to the south-east has been cut off as the Poles hold the Lomscha-Bialystock-Brest-Litovsk Railway.

## FORMATION OF 2 ARMY CORPS.

### PILSUDSKI'S TURNING MOVEMENT.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

Warsaw.—By the grouping of the Polish forces, two army corps have been formed, the northern under General Haller and the centre under Marshal Pilsudski. The latter is attempting to cut off the line of retreat of four Red armies, and the turning movement is being carried on in highly satisfactory conditions. Up to the present, thirty-five thousand prisoners and two hundred guns have been taken.

## UNLOADING OF MUNITIONS AT DANZIG.

### FRANCE'S RESENTMENT AT SIR R. TOWER'S REFUSAL.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

The action of Sir Reginald Tower, in refusing to allow munitions for Poland to be unloaded at Danzig, has caused considerable resentment in the French official circles, and the French Government has notified the Council of Ambassadors that it regards the action as a violation of the Treaty of Versailles. According to a newspaper report the French Foreign Office is likely to demand Sir Reginald Towers recall. It appears that Sir Reginald Tower has asked the Allies to send 20,000 troops to Danzig, without which he will not feel justified in permitting the unloading of munitions, whereas the French are of opinion that 5,000 troops are ample. Sir Reginald Tower is now awaiting instructions from London.

## SECURING DANZIG FOR POLAND.

### EFFORTS OF ENGLISH AND ITALIAN PREMIERS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Aug. 25.

A communique with reference to the meeting of Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti at Lucerne during the weekend states that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti made proposals to the French Government for Allied action with the purpose of securing for Poland full rights under the Treaty of Versailles to the free use and unrestricted service of the port of Danzig and its communications.

## FIGHTING AGAINST BOLSHEVIKS

### BRITISH PROGRESS IN PERSIA

### NURSE WORKING MACHINE-GUN CAPTURED

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

"The Times" Teheran correspondent gives full account of the fighting against the Bolsheviks in north-west Persia, which shows that while the British occupied Yuzbashichai on the Kasvin-Menzil main road the Cossacks making *detour* to the north-east through Ismailabad reached Peitchinar where they took eighty prisoners and captured six machine-ugns. Thence pushing on towards Menjil they captured a heavy-gun and sixteen machine-guns, the enemy retreating in the direction of Resht. Among the prisoners captured at Yuzbashichai was a Russian Red Cross nurse, who was working a machine-gun.

## "THE TIMES" ON GEN. RAWLINSON'S APPOINTMENT

### ITS ONLY MISGIVING

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 12 noon, Aug. 24.

"The Times" hails General Rawlinson's appointment and expresses the opinion that it will be extremely acceptable to the Government of India and all the ranks of the Indian forces. "The Times" thinks that General Sir Charles Monro has been inclined to mark time in matters of reform, but the probability is that he could have done, but little else. It is emphasised, however, that he is a soldier of sterling worth and that he is always a reliable commander in times of emergency. He has been short of men and often short of munitions to the extent unknown to any Commander-in-Chief in India.

"The Times" eulogising General Rawlinson, wishes he could be permitted to clear up the muddle in Mesopotamia because it is plain that the War Office control has failed almost as ignominiously as the earlier direction from Simla. "The Times" contends that the whole question of Indian military reform is bound up with the necessity of reuniting the army of India within its own frontiers instead of scattering it widely afield. The only misgiving is that General Rawlinson may be the chosen instrument of accomplishing the rumoured design associated with the Esher Commission to bring the army of India under the control of the War Office. The Esher Commission has kept its own counsel and is enveloped in not a little mystery. The paper declares that it will continue steadfastly to resist any attempt to put the army under Whitehall. "The Times" rejoices in General Sir William Birdwood's appointment as Commander of the Northern Army in India and expresses satisfaction at Brigadier-General Jacob's retention as Chief of the Staff under General Rawlinson.

## MRS. LLOYD GEORGE.

### KING CONFERS DAME GRAND CROSS OF O. B. E.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

His Majesty has conferred Dame Grand Cross of the Order of the British Empire on Mrs. Lloyd George.

## PRINCE OF WALES.

### VISIT TO JAMAICA ABANDONED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 24.

A telegram from Kingston says the Prince of Wales has abandoned his visit to Jamaica owing to the epidemic of chicken-pox.

## REDS RETREATING INTO GERMANY

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 0-30 a.m. Aug. 25.

Berlin.—A message from Koenigsberg states that up to the present ten thousand Reds have retreated into German territory and that the number is increasing hourly.

# HOW SHE WON IT.

## BY SOLID UNITY AND WILL OF A NATION.

## ZAGLUL PASHA'S SUCCESSFUL LEADERSHIP.

## WOMEN'S EFFORTS TOWARDS COUNTR'S EMANCIPATION.

**The following is a brief history of the Egyptian Nationalist movement with particular reference to the question of the "Political Boycott" or Non-Cooperation. The article is written by the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel as one of a series in which he will discuss the possibilities of a non-cooperation movement in India in the light of his study, while in England, of the Irish Sinn Fein and the Egyptian Nationalist movements The article will be read with particular interest in view of the recent announcement of the recognition Egyptian Independence by the British Government. The article had been written before the announcement was made.**

Egypt was conquered by the Turks in the 16th century. In the early part of the 19th century, Mahommed Ali founded the present dynasty. He acknowledged himself to be a Turkish vassal, but for the forty years preceding 1880 Egypt was practically independent. In 1879 the relations between Turkey and her suzerain were established on this basis: the Khedive promised to pay Turkey an annual tribute, to limit his military expenditure during peace, and to observe any treaties with other Governments that Turkey might sign. Otherwise the Khedive was absolute and, in addition to Egypt, his rule was recognised as extending over the ill-defined territory of the Soudan.

During the first half of the nineteenth century Europeans went to Egypt in large numbers for commercial purposes. The wasteful expenditure and heavy borrowing of the Khedive Ismail placed Egypt in the hands of her foreign creditors and led to dual control by France and England, and, finally, to the deposition of Ismail through joint action by all the European powers.

### Nationalist Movement.

The modern Nationalist movement began at the time that the power of the British and French financiers and the Governments which supported them became a real menace, but found its first expression in opposition to the Turkish suzerainty. It protested particularly against the employment of Turkish officers. Its leader, Arabi, however, soon turned its attention to wider issues, and in 1881 he effected a *coup d'etat* and compelled the new Khedive both to concede a new constitution and to support a movement for the liberation of Egypt from foreign control, financially and politically.

The following year the Khedive, fearing the popularity of Arabi (who had become Minister of War) sought protection from the British and French. His action was immediately challenged in Alexandria, where there was a serious anti-foreign riot. The British Government responded by bombarding Alexandria and landing troops, which destroyed Arabi's army. Arabi was exiled and the movement was temporarily suppressed.

Thus did the British Government crush by force of arms the first organised attempt of the Egyptian people to gain political liberty. Had the legitimate and praiseworthy aspirations of the Egyptians been encouraged at this time, instead of repressed, constitutional freedom might have been achieved without all the conflict and violence which have followed.

It was a Liberal Government under Mr. Gladstone which was responsible for this policy, but an effort was made to make "intervention" consistent with Liberal principles by a declaration that there was no intention of establishing a British Protectorate. In a despatch addressed to the Powers on January 5, 1883, Lord Granville, Foreign Secretary, stated that the British Government was desirious of withdrawing the army "as soon as the state of the country and organisation of proper means for the maintenance of the Khedive's authority will admit of it." In the meantime, the British Government would "advise" the Khedive.

Despite this promise periodically repeated, the British army has remained in Egypt ever since.

### A "Beneficent Despot."

It is unnecessary to give in detail the story of the British occupation of Egypt, but mention must be made of Lord Cromer's term of office. Verbally, he expressed sympathy with Egyptian Nationalism, but his conception of the *status* of the Egyptian people never passed beyond the point of a subservient participation in the British administration. He was an able and generally beneficent despot. He made Egypt solvent, encouraged irrigation, and (nominally) abolished the use of the lash and forced labour; but he flooded Egypt with British officials and made it clear to the more far-seeing Egyptians that it was hopeless to expect to win self-government through progressive advances to power *within* the British administration. How the administration became increasingly British rather than increasingly Egyptian is revealed by these figures. In 1896 the number of British employed in the services of the "Egyptian" Government was 286; in 1906 it was 662; and to-day it is 1,671.

Thus it came about that the Nationalist Party was gradually reformed and the agitation for self-government renewed. After Lord Cromer's retirement, the British Government so far yielded to protests as to allow a "Legislative Assembly" to be formed in 1913. Despite its name, the Assembly was given practically no legislative power. It could initiate proposals for legislation, but the Government could both decline to adopt the measures it carried and enact laws despite its opposition. Its only power over the executive was the restraint of any increase of direct taxation, and it was actually prohibited from even discussing such questions as the foreign relations of Egypt. The Assembly was composed of (i) the Ministers, (ii) 66 members chosen by elector-delegates, each of whom was chosen by 50 electors, and (iii) 17 members nominated by the Government to represent minorities.

### The New Regime.

Although its representative capacity was so qualified and its powers so slight, the Legislative Assembly gave the Egyptian people some opportunity of expressing their views and of criticising the Government, and for this reason came to be regarded by the Egyptians as the symbol of their right to liberty. It only met once, however. On the outbreak of the Great War in 1914, the Assembly was suppressed, Egypt was proclaimed a British Protectorate, Martial Law was established, and a member of the house of Mahommed Ali was set up as "Sultan" in place of the ex-Khedive Abbas, who had remained loyal to Egypt's nominal Suzerain, the Turkish Sultan.

The British proclamation announcing the new regime was a moderately worded document and only a few Egyptians appreciated how ominous it was. The mass of the people gave no heed to it and the educated minority regarded it as a temporary war measure. Rushdi Pasha, the Prime Minister, was promised that, if the Egyptian people did not hinder British military activities during the war, self-government would be given when peace returned. A message was sent in the name of the British King promising that the British would recognise the integrity of Egypt when the war ended.

Egypt kept her side of this bargain, despite the provocatively oppressive British rule. A particularly severe and ridiculous censorship of letters, telegrams, and, most important, of the press, was instituted, and the Legislative Assembly was not permitted to meet. In direct denial of a pledge that the Egyptians should themselves not be involved in the war, one million Egyptians (one-thirteenth of the population) were enrolled under a system of virtual Conscription, and intolerable exactions of food, fodder, animals, etc., took place. Feeling against the British administration among the mass of the Egyptian people rose very high.

### Repression in place of Liberty.

Bad as the situation became during the war, however, it is probable that a fulfilment of the promise of self-Government as soon as hostilities ceased would have renewed the confidence of the Egyptian people in Great Britain. But instead of liberty the Egyptians were given still sterner oppression. The operation of martial law was intensified, and the responsible Egyptian representatives were treated with contempt. The Prime Minister, Rushdi Pasha, tried to go to London to confer with the Foreign Office but the Foreign Office replied that it was too busy to think about Egypt. The Egyptian Ministry, thereupon resigned, and, since no one would take office in its place, the country was left for nearly five

(Continued on next page.)

## NECESSITY FOR WORLD PEACE.

### RUSSO-POLISH TRUCE ESSENTIAL

### BRITISH AND ITALIAN GOVTS', EFFORTS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 1-30 a.m., Aug. 25.

An Official communique issued from Lucerne emphasising Anglo-Italian complete agreement as regards the need for re-establishment of world-wide peace and the steps which the two Governments have taken to restore communication between Russia and the outside world, declares that Mr. Lloyd George and Signor Giolitti heard with profound regret that the Soviet Government had, despite repeated official assurances to the contrary, brought to impose on Poland conditions incompatible with national independence.

SOVIET'S IMPOSSIBLE DEMANDS.

"The Government of Poland," continues the communique "is based on choice of the whole adult male population of the country without distinction of class and this so-called civil army to be drawn from one class only which is referred to in the fourth condition of the Soviet terms is only an indirect method of organising a force to overthrow by violence this democratic constitution and to substitute for it the despotism of privileged few, who may have absobed doctrines of Bolshevism. We apprehend that when the detailed conditions of composition and direction of this force which are kept back as they are now until Poland demobilises her army are revealed later on, they will be found to be moulded on the plan of the Russian Red Army For one nation to insist as a condition of peace that a force organised for the protection of life, property and good order in another country shall be drawn from one class of its citizens to the exclusion of all others is an unwarranted infringement of the liberty, independence and self-respect of that country. To have added such a condition after Kameneff's pledges to the British Government that nothing which was not of a secondary nature was omitted from his summary of terms is a gross breach of faith and negotiations of any kind with a Government which so lightly treats its word becomes difficult, if not impossible.

THE SOVIET'S WARLIKE ATTITUDE.

The Soviet Government rejected the suggestion made by the British Government for the making of a truce under conditions which would have guaranteed Russian territory against any acts of aggression and continued its invasion of ethnographical Poland, with a view to conquering that country by force of arms for Soviet institutions. If the Soviet Government notwithstanding the punishment which its aggression is encountering still refuses to withdraw this sinister proposal but continues war within Polish territory in order to force its acceptance on the Polish people, the Government can neither acknowledge nor deal with the Soviet oligarchy. What has befallen in this short war to the invaders of national rights whether in Russia or Poland ought to teach wisdom to the aggressors.

A WORLD CRYING FOR PEACE.

The world in the east and the west is crying for peace but it is only obtainable on the basis of the full recognition of the liberties of nations. The British and Italian Governments are alarmed at the indefinite prolongation of the present state of conflict among nations. To the peoples engaged in these antagonisms it can bring nothing but ever-increasing misery. To the peoples of the world at large they involve continued unrest. Until these conflicts cease the betterment of agriculture, industry and the interchange of commodities of different lands on which the economic life of nations depends cannot come into full operation. Scarcity and high prices with their attendant privations are the inevitable result. Civilisation itself shaken and weakened by five years of incessant warfare is menaced by this prospect. The British and Italian Governments are therefore united in urging that every effort should be made to bring to a conclusion the existing conditions of strife between nations."

## IMPERIAL COUNCIL

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)
SIMLA, August 23.

At the ensuing session of the Imperial Legislative Council Mr. Khaparde will move that in view of the fact that India is now an original member of the League of Nations a committee composed of elected members of the Imperial Legislative Council be appointed to advise the Government of India on points that are or may hereafter be raised and references that are or may hereafter be made by the said league.

The following resolutions have been admitted: Mr. Sachi Nananda Sinha will move that early steps be taken to transfer to the Government of the Punjab the administration of the districts of Peshawar, Hazara, Kohat, Bannu and Dehra Ismail Khan from the North West Frontier Province.

## LISBURN OUTRAGE.

### 40 HOUSES BURNT.

### SITUATION IN BELFAST UNEASY

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

It is officially announced that a great portion of Lisburn, Ulster has been burnt down. Over forty houses have been burned. The situation in Belfast is very uneasy. Lisburn is a Unionist town of 12,000 inhabitants, eight miles from Belfast. It is stated that practically all Roman Catholic premises have been gutted. The Fire Brigade worked unceasingly, but they were powerless.

LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

Four men who murdered Inspector Swaney apparently taxied from Belfast. They kept a taxi waiting in the outskirts of Lisburn, afterwards returning by it, but half way back they paid off the driver and decamped. Private cars and taxis took up the chase towards Belfast and overtook the murderers' taxi-cab, only to find that the men had decamped. The murder is one of the most daring in the history of Irish crimes.

## MCSWINEY NOT TO BE RELEASED.

### NOT IN IMMEDIATE DANGER.

(REUTER'S SPECIAL SERVICE.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 7 p.m., Aug. 24.

Tension is growing in Cork, as regards the condition of Lord Mayor who is lying in the Briton Prison, and, who according to the latest reports, is weaker though not in immediate danger. The Home Office, to-day, reiterates that Government has finally decided not to release Lord Mayor McSwiney because he refuses food. This leaves a loophole for his release on other grounds.

Masses for his release were celebrated in several Cork churches, yesterday. Archbishop Mannix and Bishops of Kilmore and Ballarat visited the prisoner this afternoon.

## NOVEL STRIKE AGAINST HIGH RENTS.

### THOUSANDS IDLE IN SCOTLAND.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)
LONDON, Aug. 23.
Recd. 5 p.m., Aug. 24.

The great Clyde industries are practically at a standstill as the result of a novel twenty-four hours' strike against high rents. In one shipyard, employing seven thousand only 850 appeared, and in other large yards, stoppage is complete. One hundred thousand men are idle in Glasgow, and three hundred thousand throughout Scotland. Tramway service in Glasgow is suspended and thousands had to walk to business this morning. processions are marching through streets, with banners declaring that the higher rents will not be paid. No disorders have occurred.

## "HOW TO EARN BREAD."

### INDIA'S GREAT PROBLEM.

Dr. Sir Prafulla Chandra Roy, the renowned Scientist and Industrialist of Bengal addressed the members of the Sydenham College Hostel Union on Sunday, the 22nd instant at 8 p.m., Mr. G. K. Deodhar presiding. The president said that he had not seen a better combination of "plain living and high thinking" in any other Indian than in the distinguished guest of the evening. He considered the Union specially fortunate to have Dr. Roy amongst them whose selfless career had earned him an abiding name all over the world.

Dr. P. C. Roy said that he was a scientist speaking to test tubes and was not accustomed to make long impressive speeches. He said that he came late just to catch the steamer because he wanted to avoid publicity of his arrival and being dragged into numerous engagements (laughter). Bengal, he said was the land of social reformers, Madras that of statesmen and Bombay that of merchant princes. Bengal has made sufficient progress intellectually, but the Bengali graduates were backward in earning their bread; they were "the most unsaleable commodity." He added that the great problem before them was how to earn their bread. The same was the case to some extent, with Madras and the Maharastra Brahmins. Madras lived its life in a water-tight compartment. One part of their mind was filled with orthodoxy and the other with political advancement. The time had come when Hindus and Moslems should unite.

Japan took the fullest advantage of the war. Japan bought from Bombay raw cotton and was flooding India with her piece-goods. America and other nations also were taking part in it.

After the address was over Prof. Kaji thanked the learned guest on behalf of the Union and garlanded him. A vote of thanks to the chair proposed by Mr. Nanavati brought the meeting to a close.

# EGYPT'S SELF-DETERMINATION.

(Continued from previous page.)

months without legal government!§ The censorship prohibited the press from alluding to the crisis, but the news spread orally, with the result that a grave wave of anti-British feeling swept through the masses of the people.

President Wilson's unqualified pronouncements in favour of self-determination led the Egyptian people to concentrate their hopes upon the Peace Conference. To their amazement, Egypt was refused representation at the conference, although the newly created and less developed Kingdom of the Hedjaz was permitted an envoy. It would be difficult to exaggerate the feelings of bitterness and indignation which this decision aroused.

At the beginning of this crisis a leader arose upon whom all the enthusiasm and hope of the Egyptian people has since concentrated. Saad Baglloul Pasha was Minister of Education under Lord Cromer and is Chancellor of the Egyptian University at Cairo. He is a man of the highest repute, and his ability, character, and resolution have won the confidence of his people to an extraordinary degree, Rushdi Pasha, the Prime Minister, having been denied access to the British Foreign Office, and the right to attend the Peace Conference, Zagloul proceeded to take steps to organise a popular national delegation to Paris in the hope that the British Government might reconsider its decision or President Wilson insist upon its reception. He formed a Committee of eighteen who prepared petition for wide circulation to obtain a mandate for the delegation. The British Government after a fortnight forbade the distribution of the petitions, but two million signatures were secured before this order could be made effective. Rushdi Pasha, although in a sense superseded by Zagloul, acknowledged the authority of the delegation.

### "Rebellion" of March 1919.

Having prevented the Egyptian people from demonstrating their support of the delegation in this way, the British Government proceeded to refuse passports to Zagloul and his three colleagues on the ground that they had no national mandate, and that the Legislative Assembly, of which Zagloul was vice-president, no longer existed! This decision was followed by the act which led to the "rebellion" of March, 1919,—the deportation of the four members of the delegation to Malta.

Immediately Zagloul's internment was known, the people rose in spontaneous revolt Communications were cut, the British were besieged in Assiout, and British officers were killed in a train South of Cairo. The native police were sent to quell the disturbances, but refused to act.

The important feature of this uprising was its all inclusiveness. Practically every Egyptian sympathised openly or secretly with it, and the Copts (Egyptian Christians, took a prominent part in it. Previously the Copts and Mussulmans had been in constant conflict, but in this struggle their unity was such that the Copts were represented upon the Zagloul delegation.

It is necessary to record that the Egyptian Nationalists make grave allegations against the conduct of a section of the British army whilst engaged in repressing this revolt. They produce 16 affidavits, which allege the following, among other, occurrences:—

CAIRO.—Hundreds killed wounded, and imprisoned by British soldiers, who swept the streets with machine guns during a peaceful demonstration of protest against the deportation of the Egyptian leaders. A ten year old girl was assaulted by several soldiers until she died.

CHOBAK.—British soldiers pillaged town, killed 21, wounded 12, outraged women, buried 5 Egyptians to their waists and cut them to pieces, and burned 144 of the 200 houses.

EL CHABANAT.—Detachment of British soldiers pillaged village, burned it, and left 4,000 persons without shelter.

AZIZIA and BEDRECHIEU.—Soldiers searched both villages for arms and burned a number of houses.

CHOUBRA-EL-CHARIEH and KAFFER EL-HAGGA.—Alleging that a shot had been fired at an English patrol, soldiers condemned all male inhabitants to be flogged on the stomach and back (photographs were produced).

UPPER EGYPT.—British General decreed that every Egyptian, including high dignataries, must salute British officers in the street. Those who did not obey the order were dragged before Courts Martial. The Nationalists demanded an Inquiry into these serious charges but the Government declined to take any action although the demand was supported by Labour members in the British House of Commons.

We have already seen an expression of the "Non-Co-operation" movement in the refusal of any Egyptians to form a Ministry following upon the resignation of Rushdi Pasha, the Prime Minister, when the British Foreign Office declined to confer with him on the future of Egypt. During this uprising a determination to boycott the British administration developed widely. Many Egyptians holding official positions under the British resigned. There were extensive strikes of Government employees, and workers employed in British and European concerns (e. g. the water and tram companies at Alexandria) combined a political protest with an economic. Since this time strikes have constantly occurred, and the students are almost permanently on strike. It has in consequence become necessary not only to maintain discipline in the schools by martial law, but to arrange and enforce every detail in the curriculum by the same means!

The revolt in Egypt was so serious that the British Government decided, after a few days, to release the members of the delegation and to allow them to proceed to Paris, where other colleagues from Egypt joined them. Before the delegates reached Paris, however, the British had secured from President Wilson a secret recognition of the British Protectorate over Egypt, and during the year they stayed in Paris the delegation failed to secure a hearing either from President Wilson or any other statesman of the Allied and Associated Governments.

The proposal of the Zagloul delegation were complete independence under the guarantee of the League of Nations and the restoration of the Soudan to Egypt. They promised to safeguard foreign interests by retaining the Capitulations, and they made no claim on Suez Canal.

### What are Capitulations

(The Capitulations are agreements between European Governments and Turkey giving Europeans special privileges which they can appeal to their respective Powers to enforce. (a) They are exempt from the jurisdiction of the Native Courts. In criminal cases they are tried by their own Courts or sent to their own country for trial. In civil cases they go before the Mixed Tribunals (established in 1876), composed of foreign and of native judges, the foreign element predominating (b) They are immune from taxation excepting customs duty and land tax. (c) They have immunity of domicile. Note: A Committee is now sitting in secret to codify the law with a view to replacing the Capitulations, which are made obsolete by the termination of the Turkish Suze reignty.)

In May, 1919, Lord Curzon announced that a Mission under Lord Milner would be sent to Egypt to inquire into the causes of the rebellion and to prepare a Constitution under the British Protectorate. The announcement was received in Egypt with derision, and during the nine months which elapsed before the Mission actually sailed, the Nationalist leaders, succeeded in gaining the support of the people for a policy of boycott. The Mission spent three months in Egypt, employing every device to secure the cooperation of the Egyptian people, and it returned to England without a single representative Egyptian having consulted with it! Never in history has a nation revealed more united determination.

The intensity of feeling among the Egyption people was revealed in many ways. The members of the Egyptian Bar struck work for a week in protest against the coming of the Mission. The cab drivers struck. The boys and girls in the schools struck. There was a remarkable three weeks" strike of the Egyptian officials in all the public departments. The Ministry resigned. (See previous footnote).

### No response to Milner mission

For a time the Mission sat isolated at the Semiramis Hotel, surrounded by armoured-cars and aeroplanes, sending forth invitations to innumerable Egyptians asking them to appear before them to give evidence. In no case there was any response from a representative leader.

This extraordinarily successful boycott led Lord Milner to issue a proclamation couched in most conciliatory terms. It is worth quoting as indicative of the influence of the boycott policy:—

"The British Government sent the Mission out with the approval of the British Parliament to reconcile the Egyptian aspirations with Great Britain's special interests in Egypt, and with the maintenance of the legitimate rights of foreign residents. We are convinced that with goodwill on both sides this object can be obtained. It is the sincere desire of the Mission to see the relations between Great Britain and Egypt established on a basis of friendly accord, and to put an end to friction, thus enabling Egyptians to devote their whole energies to the development of the country under self-governing institutions.

"In pursuance of this task the Mission desires to hear all the views of representatives of bodies or individuals having the welfare of the country at heart. All opinion may be freely expressed to the Mission. There is no wish to restrict the area of discussion, nor need any man fear that he will compromise his convictions by appearing before it. He will, on the contrary, be no more compromised by expressing his opinions than the Mission will be compromised by hearing them. Without a perfectly frank discussion it will be difficult to put an end to misunderstanding and arrive at an agreement."

### Nationalists Firm.

Such a reasonably worded declaration might have been expected to shatter the determination of the people. It failed to do so. The Nationalists in their reply expressed appreciation of the intention to widen the field for discussion, but stated that they would only negotiate when their right to complete independence was recognised. The boycott continued unbroken.

A feature of the boycott was the part played by the students. They organised processions through the streets and held demonstrations. They assisted in the organisation of strikes and urged shopkeepers to close their shops. They picketed the Semiramis Hotel with a view to dissuading Egyptians from approaching the Mission, and reported any Egyptian who passed in. Sir Owen Thomas, a member of the Mission, complains that they had no opportunity of learning the views of the *feilaheen*, "Always a band of students . . . motored in advance of any individual member of the Mission who attempted to get into touch, or direct communication with, the *fellaheen*, to warn them what to say, and what not to say."*

The strikes among schoolboys and students became so frquent that the authorities had to issue in order stating that "schoolboys and students who do not at once join, and abstain fron turbulent political demonstrations and strikes, will not be allowed to go up for this winter's examinations."

### Egyptian Women's Part.

The Egyptian women threw themselves into the anti-British movement with remarkable enthusiasm. The following passages are quoted from an article by Sir Valentine Chirol, a notoriously unsympathetic observer, in the "Times" (January 2, 1920):

"In the stormy days of March and April last they descended in large bodies into the streets, those of the more respectable classes still veiled and shrouded in their loose black cloaks, the courtisans from the lowest quarters of the city, who had also caught the contagion, unveiled and arrayed in less discreet garments. In every turbulent demonstration women were well to the front. They marched in procession, some on foot, some in carriages, shouting for 'Independence' and 'Down with the English', and waving national banners. They flocked to the houses of the Extremist leaders, and Mdme. Zagloul Pasha and others addressed impassioned orations to them from their windows.

"They followed in large crowds the coffins of the rioters killed in the street affrays, and rent the air with their shrill lamentations. They took a hand in the building of barricades, and though they generally dispersed when fighting actually began, some of them, it was noted, returned to gloat over brutal deeds of violence perpetrated by the men.

"When the Government officials went on strike, small groups of women acted as pickets outside the gates of the Ministries to hold up those who wanted to return to their duties. In the *fellaheen* rising the women, embittered perhaps by the hardships they had suffered though ruthless requisitions of war supplies and the arbitrary recruitment for the labour corps in their villages 'by order of the British Government', as they were told, joined with the men in tearing up the railway lines and destroying the telegraphs, and in the pillaging and burning which took place up and down the countryside.

"Women have been equally prominent in all the noisy demonstrations of the last two months against the Milner Mission, one of their favourite devices being to take possession of the tramway-cars at some terminus and drive through the city—without, of course paying any fares—yelling 'Down with Milner!' and other patriotic amenities, and flaunting little paper flags in the faces of any Europeans who venture to claim their right to travel in public conveyances.

"What is more serious is that the infection has spread into the girls' schools, and, like the boys' schools, they go on strike to mark their disapproval of Lord Milner and his colleagues, and children of 11 and 12 concoct passionate telegrams of protest to the Minister of Education, and even to the Prime Minister. Members of the Cabinet themselves complain bitterly that they cannot restrain their own daughters. The girls are indeed more violent than the boys. . . . It would be wrong to make light of the widespread bitterness that underlied this feminine upheaval. For the women of Egypt, though they may be politically powerless, reflect, perhaps in an exaggerated, but none the less alarming form, the general uprising against authority produced by the Extremist campaign against the British 'usurpers.'"

The incidents described above were characteristic of the general revolt of the entire people against the British rule. Before the Milner Commission arrived in Egypt Sir Valentine Chirol said, "There is really no government at all in Egypt, though martial law disguises the void. . . . The Egyptian Prime Minister (Mahommed Said) avows that he and his colleagues are merely remaining in office to carry on the administration of the country and they washed their hands of politics." ("Times", December 1, 1919.) When the Commission reached Egypt, Mahommed Said resigned, and his Ministry was replaced by an utterly unrepresentative body of sycophants. The Provincial Councils, which, like the Legislative Assembly, were supposed to have been discovered, met on their own initiative and passed strong resolutions condemning the Milner Mission and the Protectorate, supporting the Zagloul delegation, and asserting independence. The Omdehs, the official headman of the Egyptian villages, issued similar pronouncements. The authorities of El Azhar, the great Mahomedan institution, of which the Sultan is the titular head, issued a manifesto setting forth the claims of the Egyptian nation to complete independence, and the Princes of the Sultan's own family boldly endorsed the Nationalist programme. Finally, the elected members of the suppressed Legislative Assembly (a large majority of the whole body) met and unanimously declared Egypt an independent nation.

### Nationalist campaign in Europe & America.

One characteristic of the Egyptian Nationalists' campaign is worth noting: the publicity they sought and secured in Europe, and particularly in America. In America they were most effectively represented and published an excellently produced White Book containing the documents addressed by the Zagloul delegation to President Wilson and other representatives of the Peace Conference, and also the evidence, referred to above, of the harsh British suppression of the uprising. In the Press and in the Congress the Egyptian Nationalist cause was given prominent expression. The Egyptian Nationalists realised how deeply American public feeling reacts upon the British people and the British Government, and spent a large part of their energies in propaganda there. They sent Mohammed Pasha Mahmoud as a deputation to Washington.

What may well prove to be the last chapter in this story is now being written. The Milner Commission returned to England in March having entirely failed to break the circle of silence around them. Arriving in London, they pocketed their pride and made a direct appeal to Zagloul and his delegation: to Zagloul, whom the British had denied passports as unrepresentative, to Zagloul, whom they had interned and deported, to Zagloul whom they had refused to see when finally he was permitted to go to Paris!

### Absolute Independence.

The Zagloul delegation is now negotiating with the Milner Commission. It still insists upon absolute independence for Egypt, but, that granted, it is prepared to consider Great Britain's special interests. At the moment of writing the negotiations are wrapped in secrecy, but it is stated that the Milner Commission has been so impressed by the revelation of solidarity which it witnessed, that it is suggesting that the independence of Egypt should be recognised, if the Egyptians in return agree to the retention of British control over the Suez Canal and the continued quartering in Egypt of British troops.

### ARTICLE BY EDOUARD HENSEY.

An article by Edouard Hensey in "Le Journal" (February 29, 1920) revealing the solidarity of the Egyptian people and the effective organisation of the Nationalists.

CAIRO, Feb. 23, 1920.

"Because Cairo is apparently quiet", said one of my friends among the Pashas to me, "because you have not heard any seditious cries, because you have not seen policemen batoning with the end of their short iron-shod truncheons the shorn heads of Egyptians, because the latest disturbance—that of Tanta—dates back to more than a month ago, you mus not imagine that the movement for independence is subsiding. On the conrary! you think, perhaps, that we are a small nucleus of agitators, a limited group of intellectuals without any real action on the amorphous mass of the people, and that we are conspiring in a vacuum in order to secure, when the opportune moment arrives, portfolios of Ministers, or posts of Ambassadors. Not at all! Twelve millions of Egyptians thrill with our ideal. We alone are the voice of Egypt, and if you wish to find out what the people think in the villages, go then to-morrow to Rahmanieh."

Rahmanieh is a large hamlet on the banks of the Nile not far from Damanhour. It is one of those primitive groups of dwellings which people the plain of the Delta, so flat and so monotonous.

There was great stir and bustle in Rahmanieh. The English authorities have forbidden demonstrations and public subscriptions—because the Nationalist movement naturally needs much money. But the Egyptians are subtle, and this is what takes place.

A rich landed proprietor invites to his house some leading members of the Delegation. He whose house we visited, bears the name, I believe, of Aly Mohamed Bey or something similar. He had hung with light material a large courtyard in which nearly two thousand persons from the surrounding district had assembled. The rich rubbed elbows with the poor. Farmers or simple labourers—they were all peasants. They have not the calmness of our country people. They have shining eyes and shrill voices. They gesticulate and love red.

They were entertained first of all with some music, and then some young people, who had come on purpose from Cairo, recited patriotic monologues or short comic plays in which the English were the butt of the satire. After they had laughed heartily they were told: "To free ourselves money is needed. Let everyone give what he or she can. It is for our native land." A Boy sat down at a table to make a list of the sums subscribed. Another took off his *tarbouch* to make a purse of it.

### A rash for offerings.

Immediately there was a rush—the word is not too strong—of offerings. All these faces of bronze took on a warlike expression while hasty hands unbuttoned cotton tunics to pull out rolls of bank notes from inside pockets. One felt a great breath of emotion to animate the assembly, and the notes rained thick and fast like dead leaves.

Rahmanieh is only a village, hardly the equivalent of a modest country town. Well . . . I will give you some figures by and by.

A little girl in a blue dress pulled out her ear-rings, a young fellow offered a ring, an old man his watch. It was announced that these patriotic gifts would be sold by auction. And then the scene became simply delirious. The meeting demonstrated loudly, burning with that ardour of proselytism so natural to Eastern souls. From time to time someone rose, pronounced some inflammatory phrases that everybody repeated three times. And nothing could render, for those who have not heard them, the emotion of these popular litanies.

At last a roll of silk was brought in. It was a very simple kind of full length portrait painted by a young Copt and representing the leader of the movement, Saad Zagloul Pasha, at present in Paris.

"We are going to sell this great picture", said the President.

The bidding began a 50 pounds. Ten voices were heard all at the same time offering more. Every landowner present was backed up by the applause of his friends or his neighbours at each new bid that he made, but there was a rhythm in these acclamations. They had all the religious gravity of the ancient choruses. 100 pounds—200—500—1,000! The object was finally knocked down at 1,500 pounds. Fifteen hundred pounds!!! And the successful bidder, having paid the amount of his bid, refused to take possession of the portrait.

"You shall put it up for auction elsewhere" he said.

The total of the sum subscribed that morning by the peasants of Rahmanieh amounted—I saw the bundles of bank notes myself—to fifteen thousand pounds. And this in a village!

"We are going to do the same throughout the country", one of the organisers explained to me. "The other day in another district we made a harvest of 10,000 pounds In a very short time we will have millions."

### "Egypt for ever."

We lunched, and then it was time to catch our train home. At every station hundreds of peasants crowded the platform, as the rumour had spread that members of the Delegation would be passing through. They waved flags on which were associated, for reasons of sacred unity, the Cross and the Crescent. A Copt priest, Morkos Sergius, the Tribune of Independence, who had been several times in prison, leaned out of the railway carriage window and scattered appeals to the crowd like grains of seed in a furrow: "Soon we shall be powerful and free, and the rays of our liberty will beam on the world. Egypt for ever."

The peasants replied, weeping: "Egypt for ever! Egypt for ever!" Now and then someone added "France for ever!" because the people pretend that the English do not like to hear this cry—at least in Egypt.

"And you know", said the Pashas to me, "it is like this everywhere. Come on Tuesday to Mansourah, come to Damiette, to Tanta, to the Mosque of El-Azhar, to Upper Egypt. Do not take our word for it. Sound the country for yourself. It is unanimous."

So far I have only been to Rahmanieh, but what I am relating I have seen with my own eyes. The Revolution is not in the streets. It is surely in the souls.

### A COLLEGE AT RAJKOT.

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—There is a donation of three lacs of rupees for an Arts College in Rajkot and the donation is with the trustees: the Hon. Mr. Strangman, Advocate-General Sir C. Setalwad, Mr. D. B. Shukla and others for the last three years and more. Will the trustees let the public know as to how far the trust reposed in the trustees has progressed?—Yours, etc.

"AWAKE."

# TO MODERATES.

## LAJPATRAI'S INVITATION TO CONGRESS.

## "IN THE NAME OF THE COUNTRY."

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

LAHORE, Aug. 23.

Lala Lajpat Rai, President-elect of the Special Congress, has addressed the following letter to Moderate leaders inviting them to attend the special session of the Congress:—

"With the consent of the Chairman of the Reception Committee I take the liberty of inviting you to the Special Session of the Congress to be held at Calcutta on 4th September, 1920. The questions for the consideration of which the Special Session has been convened, are of such vital importance to our country that they require fullest participation in the deliberation of the session of all patriotic sons of India, especially of those who for over 25 years had the control and guidance of the Congress in their hands and some of whom have helpod materially towards making it a great organisation it is to-day. I have so far refused to believe and I still adhere to my opinion that any fundamental differences divide the different wings of the Indian nationalists or at least that they divide them to such an extent and in such a manner as to make it impossible or inadvisable or impolite for them to take counsel together and decide what the country should do in a given contingency. But, even if such differences did exist the questions that are agitating the public mind to-day are of such magnitude that they should be set aside for the moment to enable the country to have the benefit of a joint deliberation and if possible united action on the part of all politically minded persons. So far as I am concerned I have great respect for the leaders of all parties and it will be my endeavour to insist that they shall be heard with becoming respect. I am confident that the country's representatives who assemble in Calcutta will feel the same way. May I then in the name of the country ask you to give us the benefit, honour and pleasure, of your company at Calcutta on the 4th September next."

As at present arranged Lala Lajpat Rai will leave Lahore for Calcutta on the 31st instant by the Calcutta mail.

# INDIA'S CATTLE WEALTH.

## HOW TO STOP ITS DRAIN.

### BOMBAY'S EFFORTS.

### YESTERDAY'S PUBLIC MEETING.

A mass meeting of citizens of Bombay was held at the Gaiety Theatre yesterday to protest against the proposed erection of a slaughter house at Ratona (C. P.) and the export and slaughter of useful cattle. The Hon. Mr. Purshotamdas Thakoredas presided. There was a very large and representative audience present and the entire theatre was packed to its utmost capacity. The Zaveri Bazar, Share Bazars and Cotton Bazar were closed in the afternoon in connection with the meeting.

The Hon. Pandit Malaviya, Mr. J. B. Petit, Mr. Lallubhai Jhaveri, Mr. Mavji Govindji, Mr. Jamnadas Dwarkadas, Mr. Joseph Baptista, Mr. Tribhuvandas Varjiwandas, Mr. Gulabchand Devchand, Mr. J. M. Moore, Mr. Ahmed Siddick Khatri and Mr. C. P. Nanavaty took part in the proceedings of the meeting, a fuller report of which will appear in a later issue of the "Chronicle."

### RESOLUTIONS.

The following resolutions were passed:—

(1) "That in view of the uncontrolled slaughter and unchecked export of useful cattle and want of adequate pasture-ground and fodder in the existing depleted and deteriorated condition of the cattle-wealth of the country and the consequent scarcity of the supply of milk and its by-products, this meeting of the citizens of Bombay strongly urges upon the Government of India and the Provincial Government the necessity.

(a) of prohibiting the export and slaughter of useful cattle and

(b) of arranging for provision of adequate pasture-grounds through the different Municipalities and District Boards throughout India and keeping a large reserve stock of and affording transport facilities for fodder, in case of emergency.

2. "That this meeting of the citizens of Bombay views with grave apprehension the effects of the *laissez faire* policy of the Government of India in connection with the cattle-wealth of the country and protests against the proposed erection of a large slaughter-house at Ratona (near Saugor C. P.) providing extraordinary facilities to the promoters of the Central Provinces Tanning and Trading Company Ltd., for carrying on the jerked-meat trade and obtaining well-floyed fresh hides for tanning. This meeting earnestly appeals to the Government of India and the Central Provinces' Government to cancel the lease between the C. P. Government and the said company and to stop the erection of any such slaughter house and also the indiscriminate slaughter of cattle for trade purposes."

3. That a Committee be appointed to start a company with a capital of one crore of rupees for the purpose of protecting useful cattle.

### RATONA SLAUGHTER HOUSE SCHEME.

#### JUBBULPORE'S PROTEST.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

JUBBULPORE, August 21.

The Landholders' and Tenants' Association of Jubbulpore at their meeting held at Diwan Bahadur Bullabhdas' Palace on Friday the 20th August discussed the contemplated Ratona slaughter house scheme and adopted resolutions protesting indignantly against the Government policy in spending money out of public revenues and urging Government to prevent the establishing of it as highly abhorrent and repugnant to Hindu religious sentiment and especially as even Muslims had also begun to sympathise with their Hindu brotheren in the matter. The Association also passed a resolution requesting Government to stop export of agricultural and milch cattle for the well being of Indians and to liberally amend the forest laws providing increased facilities for grazing. The Association also resolved that the elected members of the local Council should at the ensuing session do their best to impress on Government the inexpediency and unwisdom of their attitude in respect of the Rutona slaughter house.

### OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

Their Excellencies Sir George Lloyd and Lady Lloyd were the guests of the Hon. Mr. and Mrs. Curtis at Dinner at their residence.

Captain E. J. Headlam, Lt.-Col. Sir James Roberts, Mr. and Mrs. W. C. Tudor-Owen, Major R. J. C. Burke, Mr. E. J. Bunbury, Mr. A. F. Hood, Captain D. Powell and Captain A. C. Edmonstone have left Government House Ganeshkhind.

Mrs. Annie Besant returned to Madras from Calcutta on Tuesday.

Mr. I. C. Boyd has arrived at Government House on Monday morning.

### CANDIDATE FOR KANARA.

We are asked to announce that at the earnest desire of several public leaders of Kanara Mr. V. V. Wagh, now first class Sub-Judge Karwar, who shortly retires, is going to stand as a candidate for the ensuing election to the new Provincial council and will announce his candidature shortly. A general appeal to the electorate is being issued under the signature of his supporters, while Mr. Wagh's own election manifesto will be published later on.

§The British at length succeeded in getting Rushdi Pasha to reform a Ministry, but all the Egyptian civil servants thereupon "struck", and ten days later Rushdi was forced to resign. Mohammed Saidi then formed a Ministry, but only secured the cooperation of the Egyptian officials by declaring that he declined to assume any *political* responsibility, he was acting, he said, as an *administrative* head only. See later reference.

*See accompanying article for evidence of the attitude of the 'fellah'.

# NEW YORK LATER

## BIRTH OF "NEW REPUBLIC" PARTY

## LABOUR'S "BILL OF RIGHTS"

The India Information Bureau, New York sends the following for publication:—
July 23.

### United States

Unlike the new born babes of the Republican and Democratic Parties, which gestate once every four years to give the "fruit" of their exertion for the advancement of the American nation, the human born of the Third Party in Chicago is remarkable in that it claims its parentage to no particular historically settled group of politicians. It is true that the babe has a name, and a platform on which to ro m about the election campaign, but it is too fresh, almost in the first cycle of its human existence, if the Theosophists may have it so, to be cunning and expedient as the new borns of the twin giants of American politics. But as characterizes the babe of the simple, unnamed parents of this world, the Third Party babe is full of the vigor and vision, though not the solidity, of long experience in political life, of a new era in American national life. The Democratic and the Republican Party organs, as well as the Wall Street and Stand-Pat organs throughout the country, jeer at its "uncouthness," ridicule its very existence in the face of the mighty American constitution, and wish damnation to the group that gave forth to such a "Heathen Monster." Others view its existence amusingly, for it cannot play a 'role" in the coming election, anyway. The Press tha, is sympathetic to the inaguration of the party is hilarious, though for various reasons, The party, according to to the typical Liberal organ of this country, the New Republic, "is a promise and a proposal, not the statement of something that is accomplished." Build up this party, and two years hence, four years hence neither of the other parties (Democratic or Republican) will dare to mumble and sputter as they did this year." remarks the same paper.

It is necessary to describe briefly the various elements that were instrumental in shaping this party. There were represented in it parties from "the palest pink to deep red", from the Right Wing of the "Committee of 48", who were members of the progressive Party of Roosevelt in 1912, to the left wing of the American Labour Party to whom only hard facts of present circumstances were of any significance. Though the initiative for a Third Party came from the Committee of 48, a Liberal organization, the Convention soon drifted into the hands of the American Labor party. Other organizations which participated in the deliberations were: Non-Partisan League, Single Tax Party, and other minor associations. After a long and bitter debate, continued through several sessions, the Convention decided upon a "Farmer—Labor" as the name of the party born.

### Non-Partisan League.

The Convention was marked with no great leadership, and suffered a great deal—from an early secession of a great body of farmers, the Non-Partisan League. The debate later developed into two clearly defined viewpoints—one of the Committee of 48, and the other of the American Labor Party. The former expressing the feelings of citizens primarily who strongly resent great economic evils and trying to cure them by making concessions to collectivism, and the latter expressing the feeling of working class, whether in city or on farm, advancing into collectivism gladly. As the proceedings of the Convention advanced the milder, liberal group lost control of the audience, and the result was a declaration of a platform that suits primarily the more radical among the labor groups. The candidates chosen for the party were totally unexpected, due to the fact that Senator La Follette, upon whom the entire Convention pinned its hope, to accept its nomination, withdrew his name, since the platform to be adopted would not suit his tastes. It was too "radical", smacking of class bias as close friends of his expressed later. A few of the planks adopted in the platform of this party which would interest Indian readers are given below.

In the btginning sentences the platform reads:

"The administrative offices of the Government and Congress are controlled by the financial barons, and even the courts have been prostituted, and the people as a result of this usurpation, have been reduced to economic and industrial servitude. Under the prevailing order in the United States wealth is monopolized by a few and the people are kept in poverty while cost of living mounts until the burden of providing the necessaries of life is well high intolerable.

Continuing, the Party charges the "wielders of financial power" as the "Government of the United States, against the will of the people to imperialistic policies and seek to extend these enterprises to such lengths that our nation stands to-day in danger of becoming an empire instead of a republic". It declares for democratic control of industry and public ownership and operation. It demands the "right of labour to an increasing share in the responsibilities and management of industry, application of this principle to be developed in accordance with the experience of actual operation". It stand for "public ownership and operation, with democratic control of all public utilities and natural resources, including stock yards, large abattoirs, grain elevators, water power and cold storage and terminal ware houses, government ownership and democratic operation of the railroads, mines, and such natural resources as are in whole or in part bases of control, by special interests of staple industries and monopolies, such as lands containing coal, iron, copper, oil, large water powers and commercial lines, and establishment of a public policy that no land (including natural resources) and no patents shall be held out of use for speculation or to aid monopoly: establishment of national and state-owned banks where the money of the Government must and that of the people may be deposited, granting of credit to individual and groups according to regulations laid down by Congress which will safeguard deposits." It issues a "abor's bill of rights" some important among which are as follows:"

### Labour's bill of Rights.

The unqualified right of all workers including civil service employees to organize and bargain collectively with employers, through such representatives of their unions as they chose.

Freedom from compulsory arbitration and all other attempts to coerce workers.

A maximum standard eight hour day and 44 hour week.

Old age and unemployment payments and workmen's compensation to insure workers and dependents against accident and disease.

Abolition of private employment, detective and strike-breaking agencies and extension of the Federal free employment service.

Abolition of employment of children under ... years of age,

Complete and effective protection for women in industry, with equal pay for equal work.

Its stand on international problems is based upon the "abolition of imperialism at home and abroad," demanding withdrawal of the U.S. Government" from further participation (under the treaty of Versailles) in the reduction of conquered peoples to economic and political subjection to the small groups of men who manipulate the bulk of the world's wealth; refusal to permit our government to aid in the exploitation of the weaker peoples of the earth by these men; refusal to permit use of the agency of our government (through dollar diplomacy or other means) by the financial interests of our country to exploit other peoples, including emphatic refusal to go to war with Mexico, at the behest of Wall Street; recognition of the elected government of the Republic of Ireland and the government established by the Dussian people; denial of assistance financial, military or otherwise, for foreign armies invading these countries, and an embargo on the shipment of arms and ammunition to be used against the Russian or Irish peoples; and instant lifting of the blockade against Russia."

The future of this party will, after all, depend upon how much of labour and how much of farmer solidarity it will create in course of time. At present the Party represents only a minority section of these groups of American labor. But the seed for economic solidarity has been sown, and who can tell if this new born babe will not grow in a new economic and international vision, differing from the beaten path of European experience.

### The Strikes of 1919

It will be interesting, when we are describing the atmosphere created by this new venture in American politics to reflect upon some of the main features in the economic disturbances of last year. Perhaps, more than anything else, it is the circumstances of last year and the recent months of this year that has influenced the motive and manner of the third party.

"Strikes in the United States last year were notable for the number of persons participating rather than for the actual number of controversies. The number of "unauthorized" strikes in 1919, however, was more than twice that in 1918. There was less violence during strikes last year than in former years "due perhaps to the fact that employers more frequently closed their establishments during the strike, and employed strike-breakers in a less number of cases." The average duration of strikes was nearly twice that of any of the preceding three years. Between January and October, in addition to many lesser controversies there occurred some 40 strikes, each of which involved more than 10,000 employees; the number who thus went out was in the aggregate, approximately one million. There were nine strikes and one lockout in 1919, in each of which 60,000 or more persons were directly concerned. . . . The total number of persons involved was four million. . . . Out of the 3,374 strikes and lockouts recorded by the Bureau, reports bearing on their relation to unionism were secured from over 50 per cent. In slightly more than 1,800 strikes and 100 lockouts the employees were connected with unions; in 135 strikes and in one lockout they were not connected with unions; in 27 strikes and two lockouts they were not unionized at the time of quitting work, but organized soon hereafter. . . . In each of the four years mentioned the principal matter in dispute was wages. The total duration of strikes in 1919 was 57,855 working days. If this figure is multiplied by the number of employees on strike, we get a total of nearly 113,500,000 working days lost because of strikes alone. A similar calculation shows that in 1919 approximately four million working days were lost as a result of lockouts. The average duration of strikes in 1919 was 34 days, as against 18 in 1918, 18 in 1917, and 22 in 1916. With admittedly limited information, the number of unauthorized or so-called "illegal" strikes in 1919 was 125, involving over one million strikers."

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A declaration has been filed and accepted of a daily Urdu paper in Delhi, called "Tilak" which is started to perpetuate the memory of Mr. Tilak. The object of starting the paper is to carry on the mission of the deceased for which he lived and died. The paper will be printed in the same press, where the "Congress" is printed at present.

# CAMA ORIENTAL INSTITUTE.

## LAST YEAR'S PROGRESS.

At the invitation of the trustees and members of the Executive Committee of the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute a gathering of ladies and gentlemen met on Friday at the institute to commemorate the eleventh anniversary of the death of Mr. K. R. Cama, Shams-ul-Ulma. Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi presided.

Mr. R. P. Masani, one of the joint secretaries, gave a resume of the work done by the institute during the last year, of which the following is an extract:—

Thanks to the Government grant of Rs. 30,000 a fellowship for research work has been endowed in connection with this institution. Mr. Bomanji Nasarvanji Dhabhar, M.A., was appointed to be a Fellow for the last year and the work of compiling a full descriptive catalogue of all the books and manuscripts in the institute was entrusted to him. Mr. Dhabhar has accordingly compiled the catalogue and it is now in the printer's hands.

For this year, the Fellowship has been awarded to Mr. Beramgore Temuras Anklesaria, M.A., for delivering six lectures on Pahlavi inscriptions and coins. The lectures will be published after they are delivered.

You will be glad to learn that Mr. and Mrs. J. R. Patel have generously offered a sum of Rs. 300 per month for one year for the encouragtment of general research work. Our Committee have awarded this Scholarship to Mr. Jamshedji Kavasji Katrak, B.A., on the understanding that he will go to Surat and Broach for the collection of materials such as copies of old documents, colophons of old manuscripts, etc., likely to throw some light on the history of the Parsees.

The committee of the institutt deputed the following members to represent the institute at the First Oriental Conference, held at Poona in November 1919.

Rev. Dr. D. Mackichan, Dr. J. J. Modi, Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, Mr. R. P. Masani and Mr. G. K. Nariman.

The following manuscripts belonging to the institute were sent for exhibition at the conference:—

1. Jag Bashist, 2. Five chapters of the Mahabharata, 3. Mohit-i-Ma'rafat, or Ocean of Knowledge, 4. Canoon-ul-Masondi, and 5. Ijashne ha Maini in Sanskrit.

The chairman then awarded the Sarrosh K. R. Cama competitive essay prize to Mr. J. C. Tavadia, B.A.

### CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

Addressing the gathering Mr. Modi said that it gave him very great pleasure for various reasons to occupy the presidential chair of the institute, which was very worthily occupied for several years by Rev. Dr. Mackichan, whose absence from amongst us we all feel very much. His pleasure was principally due to the fact, that he was associated long in the matter of Iranian studies with Mr. Cama, whose life and work had inspired him a good deal in his public life. He looked to him as a guru who was unusually kind to him. Dr. Modi gave some of his reminiscences which showed that Mr. Cama desired very much that he should stick to Iranian studies and devote all possible time to that.

It was a happy suggestion on the part of Dr. Mackichan that we have an oriental institute among us in honour of Mr. Cama and had Mr. Cama himself, or his good spirit been consulted; no other form of memorial would have been suggested. Even in his life, when his friends, literary friends, or masonic brethren, wanted to do anything in his honour, he would not like to have any other memorial, but a literary one. Hence it is that we have two memorial volumes, in his honour, published during his life.

While introducing the lecturer of the evening, as a promising brilliant scholar of the Bhandarkar Oriental Institute at Poona, Dr. Modi said a few words on the subject of both the institutes and on Sir Ramkrishna Bhandarkar's lively interest for the cause of the spread of Avesta studies, side by side with Sanskrit studies among the Parsees. As Dr. Bhandarkar was to the Hindus, so Mr. Cama was to the Parsees and it is fitting that the names of both are commemorated by oriental institutes. Dr. Modi requested the lecturer to convey on his return to Poona to Dr. Bhandarkar the respects and regards of Parsee scholars and their good wishes for his health and also to convey to the members of the Bhandarkar Institute warm feelings of comradeship from the members of the Cama Institute. Coming to the subject of the Lecture that evening Dr. Modi said that the last word has not been said as yet on this subject of the great Aryan Migration and that the recent discoveries of Mittai records, which has been a special subject of Dr. Gune's studies, have suggested many a new thought. At one time, it was thought that the names of some of the Aryan deities like, Mithra and Indra, were confined to the Indians and the Iranians, but the Mittai records have suggested new fields of thought.

Dr. P. D. Gune of Poona then delivered his discourse on "Indian and Iranian Aryans in the light of the Mitani records," and the proceedings terminated.

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## MR. GANDHI AT BANGALORE

(Associated Press.)
BANGALORE, Aug. 22.

Messrs. Gandhi, Shaukat Ali and Yakub Hassain of Madras came to Bangalore. Addresses were delivered by Mr. Gandhi and Shaukat Ali urging non-cooperation. After about 4 hours stay here the visitors left Bangalore for Madras.

# PRINCE'S VISIT AND INDIAN ABOUR.

## WANTED LABOUR REPRESENTATIVE IN THE PARTY.

The following memordial has been sent to the Right Honourable. E. S. Montagu in the name of several labour organised Bodies of England.

Sir.

The undersigned has the honour to state that it is necessary and desirable that the party of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who will at the end of this year visit India, should include an able representative of the Indian Agricultural and Labouring Classes. Mr. Vithalrao Marutirao Nawle, L. N. H. (London) and M. R. A. S. (London) who has come to this country from Poona, India, to represent the interests of the Indian Agricultural and Labouring and Working, Depressed Classes before the Parlimentary Committee appointed to consider the Rules under the India Act of 1919, is known to this Union. He is an agriculturist of the Marahtha Warrior Caste and has actually worked on his ancestral small-holding and also as a workman in a mill.

He has shown himself possessed of great inborn humanitarian spirit. Once he saved the life of a boy, who was very nearly killed, as he got under a moving cart. Mr. Nawle rescoued the boy, so to say, from the jaws of death, at great personal danger to himself. On another occasion, Mr. Nawle saved the life of a drowning man, by jumping into the river and pulling him out of the water.

Thirdly, Mr. Nawle did most useful work in the last influenza epidemic, by visiting hundreds of patients, administering to them medicine and supplying them with food. Mr. Nawle's special knowledge of medicine and surgery was of great service.

Fourthly, he has devoted all his ancestral property to charitable purposes. Fifthly, he has been editor and proprietor of the Social Servant and Co-Operater (Samajsevak and Sahakari) authorised and supported by the Government of Bombay in 1917, and many other more important works, which are not mentioned here, and he is well known throughout India.

If Mr. Nawle is included in the party of his Royal Highness the Prince of wales, his Royal Highness will not only come to know the leaders of the upper classes in India, but also be able to obtain, as far as possible, first-hand information about the actual conditions and aspirations of the Indian Agricultural and Labouring Classes and common masses, who after all, form the vast majority of his Majesty's Indian Subjects, and who pay the largest amount of taxes to the Indian Exchequer.

Secondly, the inclusion of Mr. Nawle as a representative of Indian Agriculture and Labour, in the party of his Royal Highness, will give very great satisfaction to the innumerable Agricultural and Labouring Classes of India and also to the democracy of the United Kingdom and other parts of his Majesty's Dominions.

Under these circumstances we request that Mr. V. H. Nawle may kindly be attached, as a representative of Indian Agriculture and Labour to the Party of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales and that he may be given the status of an Indian A. D. C. acting in a civil capacity or any other service. This Union further requests that Mr. Nawle may now be retained by the India Office for preparation with a view to being attached as an Indian A. D. C. of the Civil Character to the party of his Royal Highness, as suggested above. The Union think that the adoption of the measure suggested herein would go a great way to satisfy the Indian masses after the recent disturbances in that country.

I have honour to be etc.,
CHARLES DUNCAN, J. P.

The Secretary, Workers Union and representative of 8,500,000 Workers in the United Kingdom. Labour Party of Westcliffe and Ramsgate, Britain and Indian Association, Royal Agricultural Society, and many other well organised bodies.

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## HANDY ANDY

To THE EDITOR OF "THE CHRONICLE."

Sir,—I observe that you have expressed the opinion that among Publicity Officers in India Madras takes the palm for somnolence. You go on to say, "If without concerning themselves with vindicating the grandeur of the Empire and the iniquity of potential rebels, they say what they know the country will put up with the cost without further annoyance."

I have been a member of the Publicity Bureau from its commencement rather less than a year ago, and have watched all its proceedings. Without entering into invidious comparisons with the work of other Publicity Bureaus, I must express my astonishment at somnolence being regarded in Bombay as the distinguishing characteristic of ours. I am inclined to think that the Bombay opinion is based upon the fact that the policy of the Madras Bureau is of a type similar to that which you regard as desirable. I send you herewith lists of the more important publications which have been issued by tht Bureau. You will find that the Madras Bureau has concentrated its efforts upon supplying the public with accurate information of practical value, not confining itself to what it happened to know, but searching out for authoritative information from whatever source it could be obtained.—Yours, etc.

GILBERT SLATER.
Professor of Indian Economics, University of Madras.

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The Exchange Bank Telegraph Transfer closing quotations at Calcutta on Aug. 23 was one shilling ten three eight pence and Demand Bills one shilling ten half pence.

# NAGPUR CONGRESS SESSION.

## CALL TO JUBBULPORE.

(Associated Press.)
JUBBULPORE, Aug. 21.

A mass meeting of the citizens of Jubbulpore was held in the town hall with Babu Sheoprasad, Municipal President in the chair. Dr. Moonji, who was specially invited from Nagpur, opened the proceedings, explaining the onerous responsibilities regarding the Congress session in the Central Provinces and appealed for cooperation to make the session a success.

The Hon. Mr. Golevalkar moved a resolution appealing people to come forward to cheerfully share the Congress burden, specially out of regard for the revered Lokmanya Tilak's memory, who had fostered the Congress at personal sacrifice. Mr. Nathuram supporting appealed to forget differences if any might have arisen over the venue controversy. The resolution was unanimously passed. The Chairman announced that the Jubbulpore district would try to cheerfully contribute at last Rs. 5,000 as its quota.

Another resolution was passed recommending establishment of a Tilak memorial called Tilak Mandir with the object of propagation of his spirit and ideals of national life and training men devoted to national service.

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## JOURNALISTIC ENTERPRISE!

We reproduce below two paragraphs one from the London "Morning Post" of July 28 and the other from the "Times of India" of Aug. 21, for the information of our readers whose trouble will be amply repaid by comparison.

**The Soul of a Flower.**
**"Morning Post."**
**July 28, Page 6. Col. 8.**

Sir Jagadis Bose, whose life has been written by Professor Patsick Geddes, was the first to show that plants—even the ancient, storm-defying monarchs of the forest—have as subtle and sensitive a nervous organisation as animals or even man himself. His peasant neighbours at Sibaria, in Bengal, where he had his first 'experimental garden plot, would say: "It is there he talks with the flowers at night." He has shown that plants react to influences—shown that plants react to influences—e.g., wireless electric stimulations which are not felt by the most sensitive of human beings. Stranger still, he has proved that even metals are stimulated by small doses of poison (large doses abolishing the response), and Professor Geddes tells an amusing story in this connection. Bose was showing one of his records to Sir Michael Foster, the veteran Cambridge physiologist, when the latter said the curve had been known for at least the last half-century. "What do you think it is?" asked the Indian scientist. "A curve of muscle response, of course." "Pardon me; it is the response of metallic tin" was Bose's reply, which so surprised the veteran that he insisted on the discoverer making an immediate communication to the Royal Society.

**The Soul of a Flower.**
**"Times of India."**
**Aug. 21, Page 12. Col. 6.**

Sir Jagadis Bose, whose life has been written by Professor Patrick Geddes, was the first to show that plants—even the ancient, storm-defying monarchs of the forest—have as subtle and sensitive a nervous organisation as animals or even man himself. Stranger still, he has proved that even metals are stimulated by small doses of poison (large doses abolishing the response), and Professor Geddes tells an amusing story in this connection. Bose was showing one of his records to Sir Michael Foster, the veteran Cambridge physiologist, when the latter said the curve had been known for at least the last half-century. "What do you think it is?" asked the Indian scientist. "A curve of muscle response, of course." "Pardon me; it is the response of metallic tin" was Bose's reply, which so surprised the veteran that he insisted on the discoverer making an immediate communication to the Royal Society.

Barring one sentence (in italics) of the "Morning Post", the "Times of India" reproduces the paragraph from the "Morning Post" among its Current Topics without any acknowledgement.

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(Continued from col. 6.)

appointed Governor their respectability would suffer, as big noblemen cannot pay homage and salaam one of their countrymen who has before received cheques in payment of professional service rendered in their estates! How much truth there is in this rumour I do not know, but it is alleged to have taken place before the appointment was announced, merely as an anticipation. There are many in Calcutta who would resent, and many that would go mad over it. Though the Patna "Express" and the "Searchlight" have spoken in favour of Lord Sinha, a deep undercurrent really prevails throughout Behar against Bengali invasion of Behar offices. We cannot deny that, and having been in Behar before I can well realise the situation.

### THE "ENGLISHMAN" TACTICS.

Seeing the "Statesman" hurled from its throne, the "Englishman" is making the best of endeavours to shine in Bengali households both as a reading and a packing paper. Its tactics are very clever: it does extol Tilak. But it does so in an indirect fashion: it is lauding the Bengalis to the skies. And yet, even with free advertisement coupons, its "Wanted Column" is not one-fourth of the Statesman's Whichever paper prints the largest number of "Wanted" is accepted by the Bengalis. Yet, Mr. Editor, you cannot say that we are a nation of clerks, because Lord Sinha, Sir Rabindranath and others are not clerk!

The Calcutta University, following in the footsteps of European Universities, have inaugurated a medical inspection of college students. More than fifty per cents have already been declared suffering from eye defects that remain untreated.

# OUR CALCUTTA LETTER

## PLIGHT OF "STATESMAN"

## COMPLETE BOYCOTT

(From our own Correspondent.)
CALCUTTA, Aug. 20.

Mr. Bepin Chunder Pal has been in Calcutta for several weeks, and it is not known here who is editing the two Allahabad journals, the "Independent" and the "Democrat." Mr. Pal has been lecturing on non-co-operation and other allied subjects. Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty is busy at a dispensary with his propossed paper the "Servant" to raise money for which he has been selling some shares in Bombay. I am informed he has not been eminently successful. At any rate the dispensary office has been deserted, and an office is said to have been started opposite our over-Moderate journal the "Bengalee" with Mr. Shyamsunder Chakravarty as Editor, and Mr. Neogee, of the "Independent" as Manager. But the matter has been hanging fire so long that we are quite fed up with being fooled about. It is even rumoured that Mr. Pal will join hands with Mr. Chakravarty, and won't go to dusty Allahabad.

Mr. Pal has been writing to the Anglo-Indian Press in Calcutta which has caused some surprise in these days of boycott. To ventilate his grievances against Lord Sinha's forging ahead, he could find no Indian paper to write to, not even his own, "The Independent" and the "Democrat."

### THE SPECIAL CONGRESS.

The slightly elevated land known as Wellington Square fixed for the Congress is midway between the European and the Indian quarters of the city. It is singularly free from flood, from which Calcutta is suffering this year to an alarming extent. The monsoon is very strong, and we cannot vouch that early September will be quite dry In view of the Bengal Congress Committees desire to move a resolution supporting non-co-operation and removal of Lord Chelmsford, which has caused Mr. Mehta to write to the "Englishman" this morning, washing his hands, and also in view of Mr. Gandhi's order that all must see that the resolution regarding the non-co-operation is passed by the Special Congress, I think we shall have a brisk time next month. The Bengali hotels in Calcutta are up betimes, and the Calcutta Boarding is making great preparations to accommodate the great rush of people to this city People must bring their umbrellas and waterproofs, and sufficient white clothing: as this place makes every newcomer a "perspiring frog" immortalised by Charles Dickens. Black coats are not in fashion in Calcutta in the hot months, and white coats even are becoming out of place. Because it is English! Bengalis wear what they call "Punjabee" (that is Punjabee Kurta, all white). No visitor should expect to have his clothing washed by the Dhobi in Calcutta, because our Capital is singularly free from these people. So bring enough clothing, and a soiled cloth bag to carry your dirty linen home.

### NON-CO-OPERATION.

Considering the fact that both the "Bengalee" and the "Englishman" have simultaneously begun to write long and unreadable leaders against non-co-operation, and that almost every day too, one is constrained to the conviction that somebody has inspired these two sheets to write against it. Otherwise we do not find any reason for such united action, as if these two ardent lovers. Has somebody from Simla ordered these two papers to do so as propaganda work, generally undertaken during all popular ebullition, beneath this concerted action? It is expected that the most prominent Bengalis here standing head and front in the legal and other profession will be on non-co-operation side.

### BOYCOTTING THE "STATESMAN"

One hundred Bengali volunteers are being raised to visit outstations to ask Indians not to read the "Statesman". Not a hawker is seen in Calcutta now selling this paper: they merely shout "Englishman, Daily News, Patrika," and only sometimes the Bengalee. Such perfect boycott was not seen even of Bilati goods 12 years ago. It was rumoured that Mr. Jones, now editing the "Statesman" in the absence of Mr. Knight in England, will be boycotted in the Corporation meeting: the story went forward that as soon as he should enter the Corporation Council Chamber, the Indian Commissioners would leave in a body. Many are the letters received by the management from Bengalis to discontinue. They are printing their usual number hoping that the storm will blow over as on past occasions. I see Bombay has not taken any such steps against the "Times of India." The volunteers that are being raised will be paid passage, but the rest of the work besides travelling will be honorary. It is very strange that the two papers "The Bengalee" and "The Patrika" are still taking in and reading the boycotted "Statesman" while asking others not to read it. The Patrika commented on the Statesman's picture of General Dyer: and the Bengalee quoted its opinion on Lord Sinha's appointment. The boycotting public does not require either. These are the papers, then, that the Bengalee public are expected to take as their national organs! These are the papers which are expected to print all the commercial news and "Wanted" columns of the "Statesman"! The "Muslim Hitaishi" conducted by Bengalee Mahomedans is also being boycotted for its anti-Tilak article.

### LORD SINHA.

Two noblemen applied some time ago to the proper quarter that if Lord Sinha was

(Continued in col. 5.)

THE PEN IS MIGHTIER THAN THE SWORD

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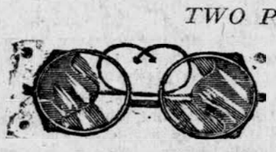

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# THE WEATHR.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Aug. 23.

The monsoon is strengthening and the disturbance in the Bay has developed slightly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, east of Central Provinces, Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, Madras Deccan and north Madras coast and local in Assam, Bengal, Central United Provinces. A few falls also occurred in Bihar, North-west Frontier Province, Gujrat, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

The chief amounts are:—Moulmein three inches, Monywa two, Lashio one, Bhamo three, Shillong two, Berhampore, Sambalpur one and a half, Bahraich one, Jagdalpur, Karwar two, Bangalore one, Cuddapah three quarters, Calingapatam two.

Forecast:—No large change.

## RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

**Total Rainfall up to 8 a. m. of 24th Aug.**

| STATIONS. | 24 hours to 8 a. m. of 1920. | Total since 1st June, 1920. | June 1st to 8 a.m. of 24th Aug. 1918. | 1919. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. | In. Ct. |
| Colaba (Observatory) | 0·02 | 34·27 | 19·74 | 54·32 |
| Fort (St. George's Hospital) | 0·15 | 40·18 | 19·52 | 60·43 |
| Esplanade (Gok Tej. Hospital) | 0·03 | 39·20 | 19·92 | 57·81 |
| Byculla (J. J. Hospital) | 0·00 | 39·43 | 23·58 | 62·81 |

## TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA

Bombay, 23rd Augt. 1920.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m. 4 p. m., and 10 p.m.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahs. | 29.764 | Inches |
| Temperature of Air | 82.8 | Degrs |
| Wet Bulb Thermometer | 76.7 | ,, |
| Dew Point | 74.6 | ,, |
| Relative humidity of Air | 0.772 | ,, |
| Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy 10) | 5.6 | ,, |
| Maximum temperature of air | 86.6 | ,, |
| Minimum do. | 79.6 | ,, |
| General Direction of Wind from midnight to midnight | W,WNW. | |
| Movement of Wind | 167 | Miles. |
| Fall of Rain | 0.02 | Inches. |
| Total fall during month | 3.51 | ,, |
| Do. do. year | 35.99 | ,, |
| Additional fall or rain up to 10 a.m. of 24th | 0.00 | ,, |

## SUN, MOON AND TIDES AT BOMBAY.

The following are the hours and heights the tides in Bombay Harbour, during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time. depth of water is at rince's Dock sill.

| | | HIGH WATER | | | LOW WATER | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| | | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill | | | Bombay Mean Time | Depth on Sill | |
| | Aug. | h. m | ft. in | | Aug. | h. m. | ft. in | |
| Wed. | 25 | m 9 6 | 25 11 | | 25 | m 1 34 | 18 10 | |
| | | e 8 24 | 23 1 | | | e 3 | 20 7 | |
| Thur | 26 | m 9 47 | 25 9 | | 26 | m 2 32 | 18 4 | |
| | | e 9 24 | 24 7 | | | e 3 42 | 19 9 | |
| Fri | 27 | m 10 20 | 26 6 | | 27 | m 3 22 | 17 9 | |
| | | e 10 10 | 25 5 | | | e 4 10 | 18 11 | |
| Sat. | 28 | m 10 50 | 27 1 | | 24 | m 4 6 | 17 2 | |
| | | e 10 48 | 26 3 | | | e 4 53 | 18 1 | |
| Sun | 29 | m 11 19 | 27 7 | | 29 | m 4 44 | 16 8 | |
| | | e 11 25 | 27 0 | | | e 5 25 | 17 4 | |
| Mon | 30 | m 11 49 | 28 0 | | 30 | m 5 20 | 16 4 | |
| | | e | | | | e 5 58 | 16 8 | |
| Tues | 31 | m 8 8 | 24 5 | | 31 | m 0 49 | 19 1 | |
| | | e 7 0 | 23 5 | | | e 6 | 21 3 | |

## DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 24th August 1920, giving data for the preceding 24 hours

The Punjab.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is below normal and day temperature is above the average in the east and north Punjab. Night temperature is in excess at Lahore.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual. Day temperature is above the average throughout, the excess being 8 deg. to 9 deg. in the west of the division.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or only lightly clouded. Humidity is generally below normal in Rajputana. Day temperature is in excess at Jaipur; night temperature is lower than usual at Jaipur, Jodhpur and Bikaner.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Veraval reports 0.22in. of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in defect at Dessa. Day temperature is above normal in north Gujarat, Central India West and at inland stations in Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Raipur reports 0.46in. of rain. Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the west of the division. Day temperature is above the average throughout.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been nearly general and in the south Konkan it has been fairly heavy. Karwar reports 1.90; Mormugao 1.52in. and Ratnagiri 0.55in. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded. Humidity is in excess at Mormugao. Day temperature is below normal in the south Konkan.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. Humidity is below normal in the north of the division. Day temperature is above the average except at Belgaum; night temperature is in defect at Malegaon and Ahmednagar.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been nearly general on the west coast as far north as Ratnagiri and on the north Madras coast, and local in Kathiawar, the Madras Deccan and the east of the Central Provinces. The air is generally drier than usual in northern and central India. Day temperature is high to the north of latitude 16 deg. N. with the exception of the coast line and Sind.

Forecast.—Rainfall is likely to continue over nearly the same area.

India Telegraphic Summary for the 23rd August 1920.

The monsoon is strengthening and the disturbance in the Bay has developed slightly. Rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Orissa, the east of the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore, Malabar, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast, and local in Assam, Bengal and the central United Provinces. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, the Northwest Frontier Province, Gujarat, south Hyderabad and southeast Madras.

Chief amounts not already shown in the Bombay Report are:—Moulmein three inches; Monywa two; Lashio one; Bhamo three; Shillong two; Berhampore, Sambalpur one and a half; Bahraich one; Jagdalpur, Calingapatam two.

## OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 HOURS ON TUESDAY, THE 24th AUG. 1920.

| STATIONS. | Temp in Shade Maximum past 24 hours. | Temp in Shade Minimum of past 24 hours. | Humidity. 8 hrs. | Rainfall. Past 24 hours. | Rainfall. Total, 1st June to date. | Rainfall. Departure, 1st June to date. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| FREE AN GOVT— | | | | | | |
| Bushire | | | | | | |
| Do. (22nd) | 99 | 81.2 | 66 | | 0.1 | —0.01 |
| Aden | 95 | 79.6 | 85 | | 0 | —0.08 |
| Muskat | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| Do. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. | .. |
| PUNJAB— | | | | | | |
| Multan | 100 | 78.8 | 65 | .. | 2.30 | —2.10 |
| Rawalpindi | 96 | 72.8 | 69 | .. | 9.75 | —7.11 |
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| Ahmedabad | 97 | 74.9 | 70 | .. | 18.88 | —4.67 |
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| Negapatam | 93 | 78.6 | 65 | .. | 3.47 | —2.45 |

## STANDING BAROMETER READING.

The following information is published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may by comparison with a standard instrument ascertain the errors of their barometer:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer in the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 deg. F. and the level of the tide at 6-45 a.m. Standard Time on the 24th August 1920 was 29.091 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometer of ships the reading of the ship's barometer has to be increased or decreased 0.18 inch for every 5 degrees according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg. In case of the aneroid the temperature correction is needed but for comparison at 80 deg. F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 180 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide in the stream at 8-42 a.m., Standard Time' the ship's barometer readings should be increased by 0·10 inch for every 16 feet of the height to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given.

Mr. J. H. Hughes, I.C.S., who has been appointed to act as Judge of the High Court, Madras, in place of Mr. Justice Spencer granted four months leave, took his seat on the bench on Monday.

At the meeting held on Sunday evening the Provincial Congress Committee of Delhi and Ajmer Merwara passed a resolution supporting Non-Cooperation as proposed by Mr. Gandhi, suggesting that its actual operation may be left to the Special Session of the Indian National Congress.

Dr. Mirza Yakub Beg, leading physician of Lahore, writing from Ali Masjid, states that the has wired the following to Mr. Shaukat Ali, Secretary, All-India Khilafat Committee, Bombay, and Secretary Khilafat Committee, "Personally met Muhajarin returning in numbers frm Kabul. Great scarcity of provisions and accommodation complained. Kindly do urge stoppag Hijrat for the present."


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## PERSECUTION OF A MUNICIPAL SCHOOL TEACHER.

### SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS.

The following copy of a letter addressed to the Secretary of the Municipal Schools Committee, the President Municipal Corporation and the Commissioner of Police, Bombay, has been forwarded to us:—

Respected Sir,—I the undersigned, Zenabi, daughter of Moulvi Abdul Aziz, female teacher at the Falkland Road Municipal Urdu Girls School, most humly and respecfully beg to lay the following few lines before your honour for kind consideration:—

Owing to the poor condition of myself and my grandmother, with whom I live, (my father and mother being dead), I am compelled to serve as a teacher; but I am compelled to state that the noble intention of the legislature in educating women and asking them to serve as teachers is taken a very mean advantage of by persons of foul intentions. Had it not been for the fact of utter helplessness and dire poverty, I would not have unveiled the story of my miseries and would have buried all the humiliating tale in oblivion.

To begin with the sad narration of my persecution, permit me, Sir, to say that the permanent Head School Mistress Fatmabai, who is now on leave, with the consent and active help of her brothers who are also teachers in the said school, has been my oppressor since the last three months. The Head Mistress persecutes me simply for the reason that I had the boldness to reject her proposal to me of marrying her brother Kutbudin. Owing to this only sin on my part, Zohorabai, the Head School Mistress, her two brothers Kutbudin and Rukmudin and another man who is the adopted brother of Zohorabai and by name Oosman, all oppress me in all possible manners. The said teachers come in my class room, use abusive words, handle me roughly and give every imaginable cause of offence. When I go home, these male teachers follow me on the road, and make their own class children shout out after me, thus exposing me to public ridicule. But the pity of it is that even though the school mistress sees the males entering my room, she does not prevent them from doing so, but she herself joins in the immoral tyranny and shuts the door herself from outside, which action of hers puts me in a sad predicament. I have several times complained of this to the Head School Mistress, but she has always turned a deaf ear. The present Acting Head Mistress is a creature of the permanent incumbent and her attitude is also indifferent.

I also applied to one, Mr. Bhaiji, the Educational Superintendent, but he has not yet shown any sympathy. In fact I went to Bhaiji on 11th August 1920, and complained to him of the evil treatment meted out to me: but unfortunately he is still unsympathetic.

All sorts of evil and wily tricks are resorted to by my oppressors; they come to me and ask me to return four annas or eight annas, which they allege they lent me; and on my denial of the whole fabrication, they use all sorts of violent and slang words beat me physically and show inclination of outraging my honour.

To-day (12th August 1920), they all three, Oosman, Rukmudin and the acting school mistress Fatma shut me up in my school room, with an evil intention. It was with great struggle and hardship and rough handling and beating that I anyhow managed to extricate myself out of the unenviable position, and escaped by a backdoor, and ran up to my grandmother, who always comes and waits for me in the gully to take me home. My oppressors even resent the idea of my grandmother coming there. Yesterday they played a very foul trick. They brought a wild flower, known as the "Kouch," applied it to the chair, which gave me itching sensation all over my body, and a very bad bruise of it is still visible on my cheek. Such is Sir, the story of my tormentation. In the name of humanity, chivalry and justice, I appeal to you to come to my rescure. Unless immediate secret investigation is made and prompt action is taken to bring my oppressors to book and ensure my safe pursuit of my avocation, I am afraid, I shall starve for, from my experience of to-day, I dare not go to the school any more. I am prepared to substantiate all what I have said above. At to-day's incident Ahmed Khan Moulvi, the first assistant teacher was present, and himself being shocked at the barbarity of the satanic ruffians, exclaimed "Zoolloom hogaya"—a monstrous injustice has been perpetrated.

Having been driven to desperation, I have addressed the above lines to you, Sir, in full hope that my grievances will be addressed.

Hoping to be excused for the trouble, and thanking in anticipation, and praying for your long life and prosperity, I beg to remain, Sir, etc.,

((Sd.) School teacherenabi,

(Sd.) ZENABI,
School Teacher.

Bombay, August 12.


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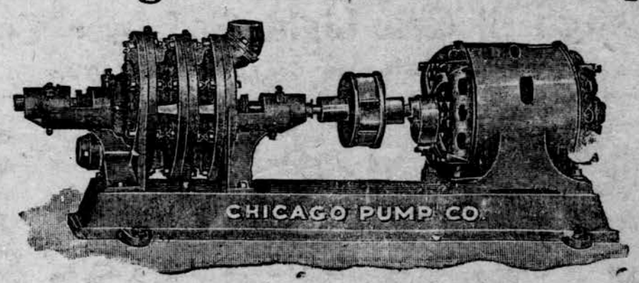


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Printed and published for the Indian Newspaper Co., Ltd., by SYED ABDULLA BRELVI at the "Bombay Chronicle" Press, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.